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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 151 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Britain Scores At Expense Of India Budget

LIVING WAGE FOR SPINNERS

Rajen Babu On Working Of New A.I.S.A. Scheme In Bihar

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, June 24.

Babu Rajendra Prasad in the course of a statement reviews the result of the working of Gandhiji's scheme of increase in wages of spinners consequent to the risk in price of Khadi on the basis of study of affairs of the Bihar Branch of the All-India Spinners Association during the last five or six months that the new scheme has been in operation.

Though the rise in price was in some cases as high as 35 per cent. experience of the last 5 months assures the fulfilment of hopes entertained that with better internal administration and better discipline among the spinners, it would be possible to economise and it would in the course of time reduce the rise in price. In fact, he states, the Bihar Branch are going to announce reduction in price of dhotis, saris and chaddars, as soon as details have been worked out and arranged.

SPINNERS BENEFIT.

Babu Rajendra Prasad further points out that increase in wages as in most cases more than increase in prices. With the increase in wages the spinners have become more regular and amenable to discipline and not only is the speed of spinners increasing but the evenness, strength and fineness of yarn have improved considerably. During the last five months 17,000 spinners have been brought on the register and Rs. 39,000 and odd have been distributed as wages, while the spinners have purchased cloth worth nearly 7,000 and deposited with the Bihar Branch of the Spinners Association nearly Rs. 7,000. Babu Rajendra Prasad hopes that the ratio of increase in cloth sold to spinners will be maintained.

Concluding Babu Rajendra Prasad appeals to lovers of Khadi and its sympathisers to continue their support and give a fair trial to the experiment in living wages even in an industry like that of Khadi.

RAILWAY FINANCE INQUIRY

Speculation Regarding Appointment Of Chairman

MADRAS, June 24.

The "Hindu" understands that Lord Ashfield's name is being mentioned in certain circles in connection presumably with the forthcoming enquiry into the condition of railway finances in India.

Lord Ashfield who has been Chairman of the London Transport Board since 1933 is an unquestionable authority on matters of railway management and finance. —United Press.

BULGARIANS WITHOUT PASSPORTS

Sent To Jail Pending Repatriation

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Harold Hendrop and Edgar Israel, two Bulgarians, who had been arrested by the Calcutta Police at Marine Club yesterday, were produced in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day who directed their remand to jail pending arrangements for their repatriation to their native country.

The police allege that these two men deserted from s. s. "Kalina Bulgars" at Madras on May 5 last and had no passports but only two discharged seaman's certificates.

The police arrested them on a charge of entering British India without passports.—United Press.

"STATE OF SIEGE" THROUGHOUT BOLIVIA

LAPAZ, June 24.

The Provisional Government under Lieut. Colonel Busch has decreed a "State of Siege" throughout Bolivia.—Reuter.

Import Duties Reduced On Lancashire Goods

INDIAN MILLOWNERS' PLEA REJECTED

Preference Proposals To Come Into Force Immediately

SIMLA: June 24.

The Government of India have announced their acceptance of the following recommendations of the Special Cotton Tariff Board, without qualifications:—

(a) That the duty on U. K. cotton piecegoods should be reduced from 25 per cent 'ad valorem' or 4-3/8 annas per yound, whichever is higher to 20 per cent 'advalorem' or 3-1/2 annas per pound, whichever is higher.

(b) That the duty on bordered, grey, bleached and coloured piecegoods (other than prints) should be reduced to 20 per cent. 'ad valorem' and

(c) That the duty on cotton yarn should remain the same.

A Notification has been issued giving effect to these recommendations from to-morrow.

"IMPARTIALITY" OF REPORT

Govt. Give Immediate Effect To Board's Recommendations

SIMLA, June, 24.

The report of the Special Tariff Board, which was appointed on 10th September 1935 to investigate the adequacy of the protective duties applicable to cotton and artificial silk fabrics and to cotton yarns of British manuracture, is published to-day for general information.

The Government of India are impressed with the fairness and impartiality with which the Board has approached a most difficult problem and they accept without qualification the findings of the board, namely.

(A) that the duty on plain grey cotton piecegoods should be reduced from 25 per cent 'ad valorem' or 4-3/8 annas per lb., whichever is higher, to 20 per cent 'ad valorem' or 3-1/2 annas per lb., whichever is higher.

(B) that the duty on bordered grey, bleached and coloured piecegoods (other than prints), should be reduced to 20 per cent 'ad valorem' and

(C) that the duty on cotton yarns should remain unchanged.

The Indian millowners had demanded that the necessary margin of protection against the United Kingdom should be 52.71 and 48.99 per cent. respectively as regards cloth of bordered, grey, bleached goods and coloured goods and plain grey goods respectively.

They agree also with the board that in the absence of evidence as to the nature and extent of competition between imports from the United Kingdom of printed cotton goods and artificial silk manufactures, and the products of the Indian cotton mills no findings as to the adequacy of the existing duties on such imports is possible and they do not propose, therefore, to disturb the level of these duties.

IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

It had been hoped that it would be possible, in accordance with the statement made by the Hon. the Commerce Member in the course of the debate on the 1934 Textile Protection Bill, to give effect to the recommendations of the Board shortly after the expiry of the Mody-Clare Lees agreement on which the existing duties were based. Unexpected difficulties, however, delayed the submission of the report and the Government of India have, therefore, decided to give immediate effect to the recommendations of the Board by a notification under section 4 (1) of the Indian Tariff Act which issues to-day.

BUDGETARY DISTURBANCE.

In taking the decision outlined above the Government of India have given the fullest consideration to the possible reactions of the reduction of duties on customs revenue and the budgetary position. It has already become clear that, with the continuance of the present uncertainty as to the future level of the cotton textile duties, the revenue from imports of British cotton piecegoods must fall far short of the amount included in the current estimates. The interests of the revenue required an early termination of this uncertainty and the Government of India are satisfied not only that the yield of the duties at the present level will not be appreciably less in the current year than it would have been if the former duties had been continued, but also that there is no reason to anticipate that in future years revenues will be deteriously affected.—A.P.

SPECIAL BOARD'S REPORT

Inquiry into the level of duties necessary to afford adequate protection to the Indian Cotton Textile Industry was referred to a Special Tariff Board by the resolution of the Government of India dated 10th September, 1935.

As a result of the visit of the British Textile Mission to India in Autumn of 1933, the Government resolution stated, an agreement was concluded between the Millowners' Association, Bombay and the British Textile Mission. The parties agreed that it would be in the best interests of the industries they represented to maintain and develop in the future the contacts which had been established, and it was hoped that it would become the practice for views to be exchanged whenever circumstances rendered it possible.

BOMBAY AGREEMENT.

It was then agreed between the parties that the Indian Cotton Textile Industry was entitled, for its progressive development, to a reasonable measure of protection against the imports of United Kingdom yarns and piecegoods. It was also agreed that under the existing conditions, owing to lower costs and other factors operating in foreign countries, the industry required a higher level of protection against them than against the United Kingdom.

COTTON PIECEGOODS.

As regards cotton piecegoods, it was agreed, that if and when the revenue position of the country made it possible for the Government of India to remove the general surcharge, on all imports, imposed in October, 1931, the Indian side would not make fresh proposals with regard to the duties applicable to the United Kingdom. In the matter of cotton yarn, the then existing duties were 6-1/4 per cent. 'ad valorem' or 1-7/8 annas per pound. The Indian side agreed that so far as imports from United Kingdom was concerned, the duty may be 5 per cent. 'ad valorem' with a minimum specific duty of 1-1/4 annas per pound.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.

So far as artificial silk piecegoods were concerned, the Indian side agreed that in the case of the

(Continued on Page 7.)

SEC. 144 AT CALCUTTA

Ban On Labour Meetings And Demonstrations In Matiaburz Suburb

CALCUTTA, June 24.

An order under Sec. 144, Cr. P. C. has been promulgated in the jurisdiction of Matiaburuz police station, a Calcutta suburb, banning all open-air meetings, processions and demonstrations.

Notices have been served on some Labour leaders and workers who attempted to hold a demonstration in the area preparatory to holding mass meeting of workers.—A.P.

Labour Party Officials Released

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The Office Secretary of the Labour Party and the manager of the Workers' Publishing House who was arrested at the Labour Party's office on June 21 was released after his statement had been recorded at the Special Branch Headquarters.—A.P.

DUMPING MENACE IN INDIA

I. L. O. To Study Methods Of Raising Workers' Living Standards

GENEVA, June 24.

The International Labour Conference unanimously adopted a resolution proposed by Mr. Fulay, seconded by Sir Homi Mehta, calling upon the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to study the problem of dumping and the methods whereby the normal industrial development of all countries might be promoted with a view to raising the standards of living.

Both the speakers stressed how India suffered from dumping which was preventing the proper advance of Indian workers' standards of living.—Reuter.

NEGUS FOR GENEVA

LONDON: June 24.

The Negus will proceed to Geneva to-morrow.—Reuter.

JAWAHAR RETURNS FROM MUSSOORIE

ALLAHABAD, June 24.

Pandit Jawaharlal arrived here this evening from Mussoorie. He appeared to be in good health.—A.P.

BRITISH SHIPS AND MARSEILLES STRIKE

LONDON, June 24.

The P. and O. and British India sailings to and from Marseilles are not being altered despite the French Government's warning to foreign vessels not to call owing to strike. "Chitral" from Japan is due there on Friday and the usual weekly Express from London for Marseilles will depart to-morrow to catch "Kaiser-i-Hind" outward bound. "Madura" from East Africa arrived at Marseilles whence she is due to leave to-morrow. "Dumana" is due from Calcutta on Sunday.—Reuter.

HARDER TASK FOR "QUEEN MARY"

PARIS, June 24.

The compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique has announced considerable increase in the speed of "Normandie" which will henceforth accomplish the voyage in ten hours less than at present. This represents a speed of 29½ knots which was approached on the maiden voyage when "Normandie" established the record.—Reuter.

Congress Policy In Legislatures

PRESIDENT'S CALL TO PEOPLE

But Tells Freedom's Battle Lies In Fields And Factories

"It is certain that the Congress will take part in the elections. It will do so with all its strength, and will do so, I am sure, with success. It will not go to the voters as a suppliant for votes for individuals on their supposed merits, but as the stand-bearers of India's flag of freedom." Thus declared Pandit Jawaharlal, the Congress President, addressing a huge meeting at Dehra Dun.

STAND BY CONGRESS.

"The big issue demands an allegiance," said Panditji. "India's self-respect demands that we should stand by the Congress. It is the Congress that counts. But it must be remembered that the Congress is going into the new legislatures not to co-operate, not to get petty and superficial benefits out of them, but to fight the new Act and try to break it."

NO FREEDOM THROUGH COUNCILS.

He concluded: "Independence will not be won in Council Chambers, but in the broad fields and factories and market-places of our great country. The real struggle lies outside; but we can help it a little by our presence in the new legislatures and, therefore, we have decided to go there."

DEHRA DUN, June 24.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru came down from Mussoorie to Dehra Dun yesterday afternoon. He met the Congress workers at Mahabir Tyagi's house and had a talk with them.

He then motored to the village Doiwala and addressed a crowded meeting of Kisans. Heavy rains had resulted in the swelling up of the river nearby and large numbers of Kisans were unable to cross the river and attend the meeting. Still many walked over 50 miles in order to attend the meeting.

The meeting which was presided over by Mr. Nardeva Shastri, went on with its proceedings although it was raining at that time. An address was presented to the Congress President on behalf of the Kisans in which the various grievances of the peasantry were enumerated, especially the heavy rent and revenue demands, the excessive canal water rate, the indebtedness, the forest laws, the difficulty of grazing animals, the stoppage of passage ways and alleged oppression of petty officials.

"PANCHAYATI RAJ."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of his reply to the address said that the problem of Kisans and their grievances were the major problems of India and it could only be solved finally when the peasantry could control the Government and make their will felt. That was the real basis for their fight for Swaraj, which should be a kind of "Panchayati Raj" of the masses of the people of India.

PEASANTS' ROLE IN STRUGGLE.

The peasantry, continued Panditji, must, therefore, join the struggle of the Congress and help it in winning the freedom of the country. That in itself would not bring them relief from all their grievances. Many other big changes would be necessary, but political power for the masses was an essential preliminary to any other change. To strengthen themselves the Kisans should join the Congress and help it to frame a suitable agrarian programme which should form the basis of their future work and agitation. They should also start Kisan Sabhas which would pay special attention to the grievances of Kisans and co-operate with the Congress in fighting for their removal.

Panditji also referred to the coming elections and asked the peasants to support only the Congress candidates.

AT DEHRA DUN

On return to Dehra Dun Panditji attended a huge public meeting composed of nearly 15,000 men and women. Mr. Khurshedlal, Chairman of the Dehra Dun Municipality, read an address of welcome at the meeting on behalf of the Municipal Board. The address reminded the audience that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had for several years been a resident of Dehra Dun and though under strange circumstances he was cut off from them by high walls, they looked upon him as one of themselves.

FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS.

Replying Panditji referred to the fundamental problems before the country like unemployment and poverty and said that it was time that they should rather think of them than indulge in petty problems such as the communal question which affected a handful of people and had nothing to do with the masses. Political freedom and a brave tackling of the economic issues could settle these problems and inevitably political freedom took the first place. But political freedom itself must be considered in terms of these problems and not as if it stood by itself in the air. Hence it became necessary to consider the economic ills of the country, the agrarian problems, the industrial problems and others which had in conjunction with and with the help of foreign domination produced this terrible poverty and unemployment. Socialism had been much discussed in the country and some people had objected to it. He believed that the Socialist way provided a remedy for these ills. But what he was most concerned with was a thorough discussion of these problems from every possible stand point, both nationally and internationally.

"We cannot ignore", continued Pt. Jawaharlal, "the international aspect as it is well-known that international factors produce great depression and fall in prices and other crisis. Let those who do not believe in Socialism produce well thought-out schemes of solving these problems and we shall consider them and decide democratically what is the best for us all. This discussion is good and helps in educating the masses and making them feel that their troubles are essential parts of the national movement. It helps also in clarifying our own minds and give us a truer perspective of what is happening and what we are aiming at."

Panditji added:

"I am glad that the Congress has undertaken to draw up an agrarian programme after full discussion with the people really affected by the present problems but we must always remember that the primary and essential job before us is to obtain political freedom and we must all join hands and forces to gain this."

STANDARD-BEARER.

Referring to the forthcoming elections Pt. Jawaharlal said:

"It is certain that the Congress will take part in the elections. It

(Continued on page)

AMRELI BAN ON WORKERS

Prohibited From Speaking On Reduction Of Revenue Of Baroda State

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, June 24.

News has been received from Amreli that the District Magistrate, Amreli, has issued notices on three popular Praja Mandal workers—Mohanlal Virajbhai Patel Harvogindas Pandya and Purshottamdas Harjivandas Hariani prohibiting them from delivering speeches in connection with the reduction in land revenue of the State.

NEXT CONGRESS PRESIDENT

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The Poona correspondent of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" wires that from informal talks with several Maharashtra Congressmen, it is gathered that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari is most likely to succeed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the Congress 'Gadi', as he stands good chance of being elected to preside over the ensuing Congress Session to meet this Christmas at Khiroda in East Khadesh District.—United Press.

MISHAP TO TATA'S 'PLANE

Forced Landing Near Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, June 24.

The Tata Airmail 'plane from Poona to Karachi made a forced landing yesterday shortly after leaving Ahmedabad owing to minor trouble. The pilot was not injured and the machine was not damaged. A relief 'plane from Poona arrived on the spot and took off the mail to Karachi. The pilot of the first machine arrived in Ahmedabad to-day.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

BRITISH TROOPS FIRE ON ARAB VILLAGERS

JERUSALEM, June 25.

Two Arabs were killed and three wounded when a detachment of troops searching an Arab village near Jerusalem met with opposition, necessitating the use of firearms.

The troops were carrying out cleaning-up operations in the area where recently there were several ambushes of trains on the Jerusalem-Jaffa main line.

Three houses in the village Tulkarem area, in which unused ammunition was found, were demolished by the troops and nine Arabs were arrested.—Reuter.

BETTER FUTURE FOR LABOUR IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, June 24.

The Prime Minister, M. Vanzeeland, presented a ministerial declaration to Parliament containing a number of Labour and social reforms including minimum wages, holidays with pay and fourty-hour week in unhealthy occupations. Financial misdemeanours would be heavily punished. Foreign policy would be on the lines of the former Governments.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted teachers to teach Matric Students, and also a teacher to teach Accountancy. Apply to Lentin's Commercial College, 33, Meadows Street. (6431).

Wanted Typist-clerk. Salary Rs. 35|5|40. Stenographer, B.A., B.T., S.T.C. Teachers, Lady doctors, Nurses. Apply G. M. Dalal, 14 Hamam Street, Raja Bahadur Mansion, 2nd floor, Fort. (6432).

Wanted a Office Manager for Commercial Firm. Salary Rupees one-hundred and twenty per month. Cash Security Rupees one thousand essential. Responsible job. Only educated 'bona fide' applicants need apply Box No. 6426, 'Bombay Chronicle'.

Wanted Cashier for professional firm immediately. Cash security Rupees five hundred essential. Salary Rupees seventy per month. 'Bona fide' applicants apply Box No. 6425, 'Bombay Chronicle'.

Wanted—Experienced and qualified Indian and Anglo-Indians, Directors, Recordists, Cameramen, Art-Directors and Music Directors for Jubilee Theatres, Ltd., Delhi. Apply personally. S. Santokh Singh, Kashmir Hotel, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, between 8-10 a.m. and 6-10 p.m. (6429).

Wanted Influential Ladies for a Life Insurance Co. Please apply to Kamalaben Patel, Manager, Bharat & Co., Jermahal, Dhobitalao, Bombay. (6395)

Wanted—Representatives are wanted to sell the well-known publications of The Standard Literature Co. Ltd. on commission basis. Full details on applying to P. O. Box 213, Calcutta. (3414).

Wanted a B. Sc. with Principal Physics for Demonstrator's post. Apply immediately stating minimum salary to Principal, M. T. B. College, Surat. (3415)

Wanted experienced canvassers throughout the Presidency on Rs. 100 besides commission per month. Apply with stamp, Sanjivni Works, Solan (Simla). (6372).

Wanted a fully qualified temporary Nurse for Parekh Hospital, Surat on Rs. 50 p.m. Apply with full particulars before 26-6-36 to the Medical Officer. (3412)

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam.—Wanted District Superintendents and Special Superintendents to take charge of District Offices in the following Districts of Bombay Presidency on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 and Rs. 80 with increments and pension, T.A., Establishment charges and F.R.B. Fund Benefits: Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Ahmednagar, Thana, Karachi, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Hyderabad, Broach. Apply sharp giving full particulars and credentials to:—S. Y. Jadhav, Esq., Provincial Superintendent, Bank Road, Dharwar. Applications from other Districts of Bombay Presidency should reach the undersigned:—Inspector of Branches, B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Eranhipalam P. O., Malabar. (6364).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Assistant Weaving Master, also thoroughly experienced Weaving Master for Ahmedabad Mill. Apply Box 6430, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an experienced typist, having all-round knowledge of Motor trade, office routine and independent correspondence. Apply Box No. 6405, "Bombay Chronicle".

56. EDUCATIONAL.

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (6371).

Evening Classes for Bombay Matriculates October evening classes to be started by Sirdar High School, 379, Lamington Road. For admissions apply Principal. (3387).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Books on Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Literature, suitable Collegians, advanced students and lecturers, going cheap at Room 95, Fourth Floor, Kooka Building, Grant Road Corner. (6427).

Books sold at the Current Rate of Exchange. All English Books now sold at As. 11 a shilling. Economy effected 10 per cent. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (3339).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted: By an up-to-date and progressive Indian Life Office an influential and Productive Chief Agent for the Bombay Presidency who will be promoted as Branch Secretary early. Highly lucrative and enviable opportunity for a really efficient worker. Please apply to Box No. 3419, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Agents, Salary 100, Plus 25 travelling allowance to sell Hosiery and other useful articles of Ludhiana. Apply Popular Trading Co., (Regd.) Ludhiana. (6356).

Wanted by a leading life office capable agents on decent remuneration for Bombay and up-country. Apply Bharat & Co., Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (6394).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Earn in your spare time without much labour from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 a month. Apply immediately, either sex, with As. 8 stamps to cover postage of sample and literature. The Amalgamated Press and Industries, Ltd., The Mall, Lahore. (6424).

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

PILGRIMS coming to Pandharpur for the ensuing Ashadhi Fair shall get themselves inoculated against Cholera and shall keep with them a pass or certificate of having been inoculated of anti-cholera inoculation within the last three months. Those who will not produce a certificate or pass on demand, will not be allowed to enter the Municipal limits of Pandharpur during the period of ensuing Ashadhi Fair.

(Sd.) R. N. PURANDARE,
Chairman,
Pilgrim Committee Municipality,
Pandharpur.
Dated, 22|6|36. 3428

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S. S. "BIYO MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 22nd June, 1936 from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

N. MATSURA,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

S. S. "BORNEO MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 24th June, 1936, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

N. MATSURA.
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GIN AND PRESS FACTORY, BUILDINGS AND LAND AT ETAWAH, (U.P.)

By order of the Liquidators of the New Mofussil Co. Ltd., Bombay, (In Voluntary Liquidation) the undersigned will sell by public auction on Thursday, 25th June, 1936 at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, Gin and Press Factory Buildings, stores, 3.92 acres lands, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to

AUCTION SALE OF 500 BAGS SUGAR

By order of the party concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs CRAWFORD and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Saturday, 27th June 1936 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the pedhi of Seth Rutanji Virpal at Khand Bazaar.

500 Bags native sugar Pachrukhi Mill No. 1 C.I.F. Cochin S.V.O.H. 280|284.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

Public Notices.

THE SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 15,000 5 PER CENT. INCOME-TAX FREE PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

SECOND CALL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors of the above Company have by a Resolution passed on the 24th June, 1936, made a call of Rs. 20 per share on the above-mentioned Preference shares, such call to be paid on or before the 22nd day of July, 1936, to the Company, at its Registered Office, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay. Notices of the above call will be posted to all the shareholders in due course.

Tata Sons Limited, Agents.
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
Bombay, 24th June, 1936. 3429.

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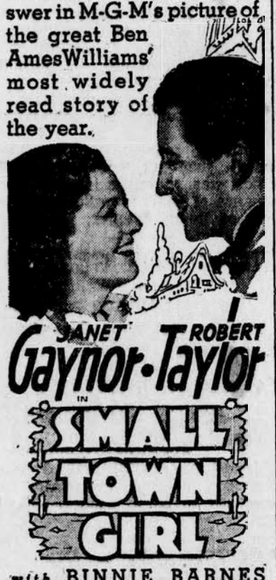

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RAINFALL NOW ABOVE NORMAL

All Night Downpour Brings Figure Of Fall To Healthy Height

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Bombay has now had 2.7 inches more rain than the normal since the beginning of June, the total fall recorded at Colaba Observatory during this period being 16.92 inches.

Throughout yesterday and today there was heavy rain. The sky cleared last evening, when the sun shone for a short while and at night, the moon was occasionally visible. After that clouds again gathered and it rained unceasingly.

Colaba registered a rainfall during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., to-day, of 2.76 inches; St. George's Hospital, 3.65; J. J. Hospital 4.99 and Matunga 3.00 inches.

The rainfall since the beginning of the month was 17.80 in Fort, 18.32 in Byculla and 15.52 at Matunga.

Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day was 81.3 degrees, 5 degrees below normal and minimum temperature was 75.6 degrees 2 degrees below normal.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN ASSAM

Heavy Rain Expected In Konkan During Next 48 Hours

POONA, June 24.

The monsoon has been vigorous in Konkan, United Provinces, North Bengal and active in Assam, Orissa, North Madras Coast, East Central Provinces, East Central India, Berar, Kathiawar, and the Punjab Hills.

Nearly general rain also occurred in Lower Burma, Malabar, local rain in Chota Nagpur, West Central India, North West Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and Mysore and a few falls in Bihar, West Central Provinces, Southwest Punjab, Kashmir, South Hyderabad and Madras Deccan.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Ratnagiri and Jalpaiguri six inches; Gorakhpur and Mahableshwar five inches each; Silchar, Karwar and Gopalpur four inches; Bareilly and Bombay three inches, Port Blair, Marmagao two inches, Gauhati, Akola, Simla, Khandala and Mercara one and half inch and Rawalpindi one inch.

Forecast

Rainfall will decrease in North Bengal and Assam; continue widespread in Konkan, North Madras Coast, Orissa, United Provinces and Lower Burma, and extend and increase in Malabar, Deccan, central parts of the country, Gujarat, Rajputana, Punjab, North West Frontier Province and Kashmir.

Heavy Rainfall Warning

Locally heavy rain will occur in Konkan, North Madras Coast, Orissa and Lower Burma during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 24-6-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.045 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8-0 a. m. 78.9 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8-0 a. m. 77.2 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 81.3 degrees 5.5 (below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.6 degrees 1.9 (below normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 92 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W N W
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 279 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 37 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 2.76 inches
Total rainfall during the month 16.92 inches
Total rainfall during the year 17.32 inches
Weather remarks: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 24-6-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.9 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.75 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.55 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

CHILDREN PERISH IN VILLAGE FIRE

SHEIKHUPURA, June 23.

Four Indian Christian children, including girls, were burnt to death in village Nutshrirampura, while sleeping at night on the verandah filled with dry rice and straw which accidentally was set ablaze by a spark from the hearth.

Blown by high wind, control of fire became impossible. The children were enveloped in burning straw of hundreds of maunds stored there, which continues to smoulder.—Unied Press.

Rendering Governor A Passive Spectator!

(Continued From Page 9)

of those who are interested in organising a reactionary Government. Separate electorates, deliberately perpetuated by the Constitution, have also this merit from a foreign ruler's point of view. The menace of a government run by the majority in a province will always drive the minority into the protecting arms of a third party. The menace is unreal; but the psychological reaction on the minority is bound to be very real; A communal government if one ever comes into power will invariably arouse bitter opposition; the group in opposition will seek the assistance of the Governor; and both will end by obeying his behests.

IRREMOVABLE SUPER-GOVT.

The second condition which the Constitution prescribes in every province is the existence of an irremovable super-government controlled by the Governor armed with wide powers of interference. Such a Government is calculated to destroy the importance and the strength both of the ministry and the legislature. It will be the rallying point of isolated interests; the nourishing support of every weak, divided or selfish ministry ready to be its parasite. In the state of flux in which the ministries will naturally find themselves, it will be one stable element ready to exploit every situation. Even if a ministry is strong, the Governor with his special powers and his control over the civil service can alone provide the steel frame within which ministry must live and move and have their being. This coupled with the conservative tendencies of a Second Chamber will make it impossible for the ministry to carry out any sweeping reforms however urgent or to introduce a far-reaching change in the relation between the Government and the governed. No ministry, however, capable, can ever hope to introduce all at once any substantial measure of prohibition or agricultural uplift or planned economy or of intensive educational progress. The iron bar of finance imposed by the necessity to keep things going without being able to alter them will make all progressive schemes on a large scale impracticable. The activity of the ministry will be confined only to ordinary questions of economic and social development.

But a political party with a national outlook, which captures a majority of seats, can achieve many things important, and arrest the growth of many things obnoxious. Such a party, naturally consisting of members of different communities, will in a large measure remove communal distrust. It will have greater cohesion than a party of isolated groups.

Its political philosophy will impart strength to its programme. If well disciplined and led by incorruptible leaders, it will render the Governor's powers harmless, if not obsolete. It will not give a clear opportunity for the exercise of Governor's special powers; and no Governor worth the name would try to defy it if he knew that such exercise would mean the dissolution of the legislatures and the inevitable return of the same party to the legislature with flying colours.

CANNOT BE WRECKED.

But it must be realised that even such a party cannot wreck the Constitution in the sense of making all government impossible or introduce dramatic changes in the administration. It will have to be immensely practical and control its thirst for spectacular changes. It will have to build up power as well as stability; to master the day to day details of the administration and by slow degrees overhaul the departments; and to control the civil service and render the Governor more or less a passive spectator. This will be a laborious task, requiring patience, industry and weariness, the party will not be able to splash its achievements across the daily newspapers, nor always meet with the approval of the idealist or the demagogue in the party. But in three years it will build up a power and strength which will make its political philosophy the ruling creed of the province.—United Press.

Bail Refused

POONA: June 23.

The Asst. Sessions Judge, Poona rejected yesterday the bail application made on behalf of eleven Hindus accused of murderous assault on Moula Abdulla on 24th April last. The case against them has been committed to Sessions.

GRAVE FAMINE SITUATION

Ramkrishna Mission Makes Another Appeal For Relief Funds

The Secretary of the Ramkrishna Mission writes:

Since the publication of our last report the famine situation in different parts of the province has not improved in any way.

In response to many piteous appeals, we have decided to extend our field of service to the Bankura district. Shortly a centre will be started in Kotalpur Thana. But the funds at our disposal are so small that we do not know how long we shall be able to continue the service of those Daridra Narayanas. We therefore appeal again to our generous countrymen to contribute their mite to our funds, so that we may help these unfortunate victims to keep their body and soul together.

The situation is grave indeed and our appeal goes to all irrespective of caste, creed or nationality. Religion, humanity and patriotism require the spontaneous service of all for these starving millions, and we hope our appeal will find a ready response as on previous occasions.

Report of Work

We give below a short report of our last week's activities.

Khulna Famine: From our Gabura centre in Thana Shyamnagar we distributed on the 9th June 43mds. 26srs. of rice to 873 recipients belonging to 16 villages. In addition to this, 6mds. 22srs. of rice was distributed as temporary aid.

Arakan Flood: At Cheduba, a small island on the Arakan Coast of Burma, a centre has been started under the auspices of our Rangoon branch for the relief of the flood-stricken people of the Kyaukpyu district. The first distribution of foodstuffs has already been made. Extreme difficulty of communication in this monsoon season has delayed our receiving the report in time.

Contributions, however, small will be received by the President, Ramkrishna Mission P. O. Belur Math Dist Howrah (Bengal).

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Help Kidneys
Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Acidity or Loss of Vigour don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans, and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or MULLER MACLEAN, BOMBAY.

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Ohio	,,	27th	,,	5th	,,
Kifuku	,,	8th	Aug	23rd	,,

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Consequent to a theft of property worth Rs. 1,776 of one Chunilal Bhimji a Marwari Shroff, residing at Gulalwadi, his servant Devichand Premchand and his village boy Bansilal Sukhalal were taken into custody by the Pydhoni Police.

The accused were remanded into custody till 1st July.

An inquest was held to-day on the body of an unemployed youngman Dattatray G. Ghadke (28), residing at the Chimanlal Maharajah's Chawl, Wadala.

It is suspected that he took poison having grown desperate for not being able to secure a job.

The next morning he was removed to K. E. M. Hospital at his own request. He died on Monday. He did not suspect any foul play.

The inquest was adjourned to 10th July pending the report of the chemical examiner to the Government, in the matter.

Onkarmal Girdharilal and Lakhiprasad Onkarmal were arrested by the Princess Street police last night following a 'sutta' raid at Badamwadi, off Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

They were enlarged on bail for three days at the Esplanade Court to-day.

Inspector Sheik Hussein entered into a room on the first floor of a building on Reay Road while patrolling in the Byculla Police Section on Monday night finding several people getting in and out of the building and getting suspicious.

Three persons, Abdul Rehman Bodin, Ahmed Issak and Abdul Mohiddin were arrested and several satta chits and Rs. 14 cash were recovered it was alleged. All the accused were let out on a bail of Rs. 25 by the Police.

Three more arrests were effected by the Dongri Police in connection with the satta campaign.

All the accused were offered bail. Since they could not avail themselves of it, they were remanded into custody till 1st July.

Following a gambling raid at Kalbhat Building, Gokhale Road, a mill-area, on Monday night, twenty-two persons were arrested by Sub-Inspector N. A. Sawant, Special Officer, Northern Division.

Krishna Baloo and 21 others were placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to-day.

The officer in applying for bail and remand of the accused stated that some of them had come to the place to receive "valan," while others were huddling up to lay bets.

A large number of sutta chits and about Rs. 50 were seized by the Police in the course of the raid.

The first accused was ordered to be enlarged on bail in the sum of Rs. 250 and others ordered to be remanded till June 26, pending further police inquiries.

A swim in a well at Jogeshwari Wadi, Dadar resulted in a drowning fatality, on Tuesday.

At the inquest held on the body of Manoher Bhagwandas Parelkar, the brother of the deceased deposed that he, his brother and two others went for a swim in the well. After a while they thought of coming up and some went up. He was washing his body but his brother continued swimming. Later he could not be seen.

Efforts to save him having proved of no avail, three others began a search and a pardeshi brought up the body which was rushed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where life was declared extinct.

The Coroner's jury gave a verdict of death was caused by asphyxiation in accidental drowning.

On a charge of misappropriation in respect of Rs. 1,500 Narayanji Lallubhai Desai, accountant and cashier of the Bombay Pinjrapole Society, was sentenced to four months' R.I. by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Desai was in the employ of the Society from 1924.

Vithal Shamji alias Ramchod Bhikha (35) was committed to the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court by Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to-day, to stand his trial on charges of murder, housebreaking and theft in the Servants Quarters in the compound of H. H. the Nizam's Bungalow, Napean Sea Road.

It is alleged that the accused with another person who is absconding entered the servants quarters in the early morning of April 27 last and assaulted and murdered Purshotam Surmani the watchman, when confronted by him while they were escaping.

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Prof. Hiralal L. Kaji, M.A., B.Sc., Professor, Sydenham College, Bombay, has been made a Dewan Bahadur in the Birthday Honours List.

ALLEGED RIOTING AND ASSAULT

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

On charges of rioting and assault, Anant Narayan, Abdul Gafoor Abdul Rahim, Krishna Bala and Gulam Rasool Gulam Nabi, arrested last night in a Hindu Hotel at Khetwadi by the Lamington Road Police, were put up, today, before Mr. R. Mathalone, Magistrate, Girgaum.

The investigating officer in applying for bail stated that the first accused with three other persons, who are reported to be at large now, were in the habit of visiting a tea-shop named Laxmi Villas at Khetwadi.

He continued that on top of refusing to pay for the tea they drank there, they used to harass the manager by demanding money from him, abusing him, intimidating and threatening to assault him, in case he failed to abide by their wishes.

TROUBLE COMES TO HEAD.

Yesterday the trouble came to a head, the officer stated, when the manager refused to comply with their demands. The first accused with three other men, thereupon, assaulted the manager of the shop and customers, who were drinking tea, with sticks and soda water bottles.

Both the persons sustained serious injuries and were immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital.

The police who came some time later effected the arrests.

It is stated that Dhuma, Papu and Jewar are absconding.

All the accused were ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 200 pending the arrest of three more persons in the case and further police inquiries.

HIGH COURT UPHOLDS JURY'S VERDICT

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Wassoodev at the High Court acquitted on Wednesday one Nania Ranchhod who was charged with murder in the Sessions Court of Ahmedabad.

The order was made by their lordships in dealing with the reference made by the Sessions Judge who disagreed with the jury's verdict of "not guilty".

Possible Doubts

In disposing of the reference, their lordships observed that the jury might have had some doubts about the evidence of some of the important witnesses. Their lordships, therefore, could not endorse the Sessions judge's view that the jury's verdict was unreasonable.

Their lordships, therefore, rejected the reference and acquitted the accused.

ECHO OF 1932 RIOTS

Seventh Instalment Of Compensation Sent To C. P. M.

The Bombay Municipal Commissioner has forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate the sum of Rs. 2 lakhs, being the seventh instalment of the total compensation of Rs. 20,45,000 awarded for death, injury, loss, etc., following the communal riots in Bombay in 1932.

Applications for the payment of the compensation will be entertained by the Registrar of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts from July 1.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TO VILE PARLE

Municipality Asks For Substantial Reduction In Rate

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Tuesday.

At a meeting of the Vile Parle Municipality, held in Guzdar Hall this morning the Suburban Electric Supply Company's letter which was circulated and read was considered conciliatory but the members thought that the letter does not meet the question squarely. The device proposed is much too elaborate and cumbrous but may yield a paltry sum of about Rs. 7,500 on its present expenses. It was therefore proposed that the Company be again asked to reconsider the question and offer a flat rate per unit or should it be quite out of the pale some substantial reduction should still be made. The members did not understand why the Electric Supply Company should charge more to a public institution consuming about a lakh of units than they should to the ordinary public. The Company fails to satisfy or refuses to be drawn in the argument. Even according to their latest offer and the reduced rates as will be operating from 1st July. There is a difference of about 7/3 pies against the Municipality.

DUAL RULE.

The next question was in respect of what some of the members termed the policy of dual rule. The controversy arose out of the District Local Board's letter regarding the establishment of the primary school at Jogeshwari. It was moved that this policy of conducting the primary education in the municipal district through District Board is found to be unsatisfactory. For the D. L. B. is acting as agent to do this function. Instead of this, the Municipal resolution proposed that the D. L. B.'s function be handed over to the Municipality who will be looking after the question and use their funds in necessary proportion rather than first give it to D. L. B.

A point of order was raised by Mr. Dikhshit whether the resolution was in order in an adjourned meeting. The president, however, was of opinion that as it arose out of the agenda, the resolution was in order. Mr. Kalbaj was in favour of postponing the consideration but the house resolved to send in a representation to that effect.

MAYOR'S MOVE TO IMPROVE CITY

Support Of Bombay Tenants' Assn.

The General Secretary of the Bombay Tenants' Association writes that at the last meeting of the Managing Board of the Association, held on Saturday last in the 'D' Ward Office the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) "That a great deal of inconvenience is caused by the present policy of giving sanction to the small shops including the "pan-patti" shops, abutting on the roads or foot-paths and thus making or creating serious encroachments."

(2) "That the Association fully endorses the views expressed by the Mayor in his recent broadcast address making suggestions for improving the City of Bombay and that the Association is prepared to co-operate with him in his efforts in that behalf, and that the following Committee with powers to co-opt is appointed for this purpose:—(1) Sjts. S. C. Joshi (2) S. N. Gokhale (3) G. M. S. Rane, (4) R. S. Prabhu (Advocate), (5) R. T. Masurker and (6) P. D. Kasharia."

(3) "That attempts should be made by the Bombay Tenants' Association to enroll ladies eligible to be enrolled, as voters to the ensuing Bombay Legislative Assembly from the several wards of the City upto 30th instant."

Rao Bahadur Dr. Maharaj Kishen Kapoor, Chairman of the Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lahore, in whose honour a tea-party was given by some of the leading merchants of Bombay at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

KING'S INTEREST IN INDIAN AFFAIRS

To celebrate the King Emperor's birthday, a Whist Drive and Dance was held on the 23rd instant., at which tributes were paid to His Majesty by Dr. J. A. Collaco.

In a few well chosen words, he referred to the King Emperor's charming personality, universal popularity, devotion to duty, the loyalty of his subjects and the special and keen interest he takes in Indian affairs.

The Nagpur-Bhusaval Divisional Conference of the G.I.P. Railway Workers will be held at Murtizapur on July, 2 next, under the auspices of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union. Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, a Member of the Congress Working Commitee, has consented to preside.

"ABOLISH VILE-PARLE DT. BOARD"

Municipality To Move Bombay Govt.

(From Our Correspondent).

ANDHERI, June 23.

"That a representation be made to the Government that there is no justification for the continuance of two local institutions, having concurrent and co-ordinate jurisdiction in the Municipal limits, and that the District Board be divested of all powers within the Municipal limits and that all the revenue from the Municipal limits assigned to the Local Board be turned over to the Municipality on the footing that it discharges all the duties imposed on the District Board so far as it relates to the Municipal District and that the Government be requested not to recognise any schools, hereafter without consulting the Municipality.

The above resolution was tabled by Mr. G. R. Desai at the adjourned meeting of the Vile Parle Municipality held to-day. It was the outcome of a demand made by the District School Board for opening a Gujrati school at Jogeshwari at the cost of the Municipality.

SCHOOLS AT MUNICIPAL COST.

Last year under an argument or the other the local Educational Board had opened four new schools at Andheri, and the Municipality being primarily responsible for education; had to bear the burden of their expenditure. Mr. Desai while moving his resolution, pointed out how these four schools were mismanaged, how they were still not recognised by the Government and how the municipal funds were being frittered away.

Mr. Misquita and Mr. Kalbog suggested that the grant be refused; while Mr. Puradnia and Mr. Dikshit suggested that one-third of the expenses be borne by the educational Board.

But these suggestions received no response from the other members and hence the above resolution was passed.

KARACHI PORT STATISTICS

KARACHI, June 21.

The financial report of the Karachi Port Trust for the year ending 31st March 1936 shows that the year closed with a surplus of Rs. 2,10,939 which is Rs. 2,50,829 more than the original budget estimate and Rs. 2,41,495 more than the revised estimate. A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 from the revenue surplus will now be transferred to the reserve fund, raising to Rs. 52,98,729.

The Port Trust has several proposals in hand to improve the Keamari Harbour. It is proposed to lay down a concrete floor at a cost of Rs. 7,800 in the passenger shed. Rs. 16,000 are to be spent on repairs and asphalting of roads at the Napier Mole Boat Wharf.

The berth No. 3 requires immediate repairs as many of the steel joists carrying the cranes are badly corroded. This berth is 550 feet in length and is used for mail and coastings steamers. It is proposed to renew all the joists under the cranes on this berth and also such portions as may be found defective before the cold weather sailings are resumed. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 49,750 besides this repairing work a sum of Rs. 6,500 has been provided for the purchase of a new anchor boat.—A.P.

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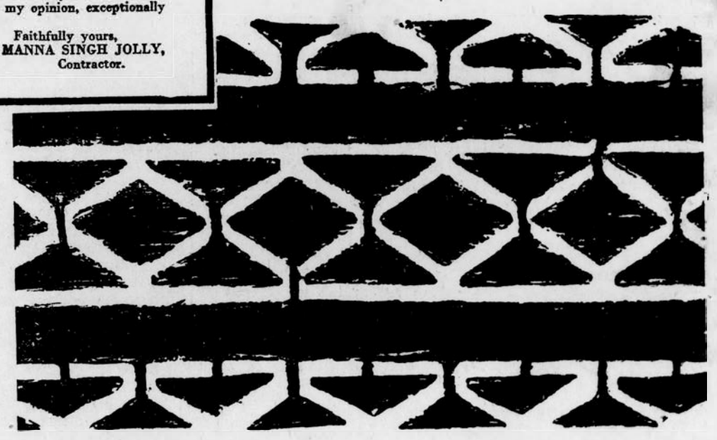
Faithfully yours,
MANNA SINGH JOLLY,
Contractor.

Lahore Contractor's praise for Airwheels

On the left you can read for yourself what Mr. Manna Singh Jolly has to say about "G-3" Airwheels—how after 18,000 miles they are still in excellent condition.



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Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip

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CRICKET NOTES AND COMMENTS

"Vizzy" And Brittain-Jones Bungle

(By "SILLY-POINT".)

During the week under notice, things in the Indian Cricket world moved at such a terrific speed that it almost took one's breath away and made one aghast at the enormity of the situation thus created. The Inter-University Tournament, which was taking a comfortable repose under the Delhi dispensation for the last few months, sprang into life suddenly and staged its final match between Bombay and the Punjab in this city. Hardly had the excitement of this contest subsided came the wonderful bit of news that the Indians had won their first match in England under the captaincy of Vizianagram—a hope which many optimists had given up long ago. Before we had time to celebrate their first victory, we were astounded by the message that Amarnath, who had proved himself to be the best man in the all-India team, was being packed off from England because he had offended the Indian Captain and his English manager by his insolent behaviour towards the former!

INTER-'VARSITY CHAMPIONSHIP

Turning to the Inter-University final, we understand that before the match began it was agreed by the contending parties that the fight would last only four days, and if by that time no definite decision was arrived at the championship and the Rohinton Baria Gold Cup would go to the side which would take the lead in the first innings. As it happened the match could not be finished within the specified time, rain playing a large part in its prevention. The result as it stood was in favour of the Bombay University, they having secured the lead of 34 runs in the first innings.

BOMBAY CAPTAIN'S SPORTSMANSHIP

Technically Bombay should have been declared champions. But Heptulla, the Bombay Captain, refused to accept the honour because the Punjab had virtually smashed up his team in the second innings and it was only a question of an extra half-hour which would give them the verdict completely. The Bombay skipper took the unprecedented step in allowing the visitors to play after the scheduled time. But it was very sporting of him, indeed, and Heptulla and his mates deserve high praise for it. If this spirit had pervaded the teams in the Quadrangular Tournament, several of the drawn matches might have been converted into easy victories for the most deserving side. However, that is another matter.

PUNJAB'S DESERVING VICTORY

The Punjab University won by the substantial margin of 75 runs. Bombay might have suffered a much heavier defeat as they were 120 runs in arrears at the end of the fourth day with only two wickets standing, but for the gallant ninth wicket stand by Adhyaru and Nageshkar which reduced the margin by 81 runs.

The hero of the match was the Punjab Captain, D. R. Puri, who not only led his side ably but bowled and batted with commendable enterprise and skill which were in a large measure responsible for the success of the visitors. I heartily congratulate Puri and his comrades on their well-merited victory. They were decidedly the better team and thoroughly deserved to win. My sympathies are, of course, with the losers. I hope they will have a larger slice of luck next time.

"VIZZY" EMBRACES VICTORY AT LAST

Following in the heels of the University tournament came the news from England that the all-India team had gained their first victory of the tour at the expense of the Minor Counties. The Notts match at Trent Bridge was a wash-out. Rain saved the tourists from a complete rout. As it was Larwood-Voce-Knowles Combine knocked them down for a paltry 124 and then the hosts collected 154 for the loss of two wickets only! It was, therefore, a delightful piece of news that the Indians had at last met that elusive figure—Victory—even though it was on the field of the Minor Counties. "Vizzy" had fielded practically his strongest combination, including Amarsingh and C. S. Nayudu.

SOME REMARKABLE PERFORMANCES

In their first venture the Minor Counties compiled 286 runs of which the Ceylonese colt de Saram, contributed the highest number (86). The younger Nayudu made his debut with the leather in excellent style. While he captured 4 wickets for 57 runs. Amarsingh accounted for an equal number for 52.

The tourists replied with 402. Mushtaq Ali and Vijay Merchant batted in splendid fashion. I am glad that Mushtaq Ali was at last able to subdue his impetuosity and knock up a fine century. Merchant was rather unlucky to miss the coveted three-figure by 5 runs only.

Then Amarsingh and Nissar made a dead set to skittle out the home team for the smallest total so far scored against them, namely, 46. These two bowlers bagged five wickets each for 12 and 24 runs respectively which bespeak the devillish nature of their attacks. The Indians, therefore, won the match by an innings and 74 runs—a convincing victory no doubt, though against an inferior combination.

THE BOLT FROM THE BLUE

When India was jubilating over the tourists' first success and was speculating over the prospect of the First Test Match which commences on Saturday next, the news was flashed from England that Amarnath was being sent back to India on the ground of "insolence and insubordination" to the Captain of the team. I need hardly say that cricket-lovers all over the country have been flabbergasted at the appalling nature of the command. This is the first time, I believe, in the history of international cricket that a player has been packed home for insolence and insubordination. Evidently Vizianagram and his manager, Brittain-Jones, are out to create history in more ways than one. In the matter of defeats, they have already made a blazing mark. Now they want to teach the sporting world how to enforce discipline in a team.

DISCIPLINE OR DICTATION?

I am not one of those who would countenance indiscipline, insubordination or insolence in any shape or form. Amarnath admits that he has been rather rude but he never meant it. However he apologised to the Captain for it, and hoped to be pardoned. In such a case, all sensible men would extend that pardon to Amarnath, after reprimanding him for his impulsiveness. If that was not enough they would keep him out of a couple of matches to bring the lesson home to him. What happened at Lord's last week is not uncommon in the history of tours to foreign countries. For verification you may ask Pataudi and Tate how Jardine dealt with them during their last M.C.C. visit to Australia.

INDIA'S PRESTIGE UNDERMINED

Barring Bori Bunder, where official orders stand on a holy ground, every sane-minded person will agree that the order issued to Amarnath is a most drastic one. It was humiliating not only to that player but also to the country of his birth. India has been made the laughing stock of the whole world for the incompetence of their Captain. If there was an able man at the head of affairs, I do not think that such an occasion would have ever arisen. In addition to his incompetence, "Vizzy" brought plenty of his princely haughtiness into play which exasperated some of the members of the team. On the top of this, Brittain-Jones tried to enforce military discipline on the players, forgetting that he was not dealing with Tommies but with equals and colleagues. The most surprising part of it all is that he over-rode even the decision of the Captain!

DETHRONE THE DICTATORS.

It is now as clear as daylight that the Captain and the Manager have badly bungled the whole business. If the Captain had punished Amarnath by keeping him away from a couple of matches, I have not the least doubt that it would have brought Amarnath to his senses. By taking the extreme step against him, 'Vizzy' and Brittain-Jones have shown that they were more swayed by personal prejudices against him than sense of justice. Favouritism towards certain players make this abundantly clear. These two have now totally forfeited their claim to our confidence. They should be dethroned from the high pedestal in which they have set themselves up by means hardly creditable to them. I hope the Board of Control will have the courage to deal with them in a straightforward manner without delay.

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Mr. Pran Nath Bhatia, till very lately Captain, Government College Lahore, Hockey Club, and a Punjab University Blue, who played for the Punjab in the Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament, held at Calcutta in March last, arrived in Bombay on Monday.

Interviewed by a hockey fan at the Railway Station, Mr. Bhatia said, "I feel so sorry I shall not be able to get any hockey games in Bombay due to the rains."

BENGAL CLUB LEAGUE

Goans United Beat Rainbow

Two matches were played off in the Bengal Club League on Tuesday last. In the first engagement the Goans United defeated the Rainbow Football Club by two goals to nil. Heavy rains during the day had made the ground water-logged and slippery. The bare-footed players of the Rainbow found the conditions altogether distasteful to them, while the Goans who fielded a number of booted players had the advantage over them. When the game was ten minutes old, Mickey, the centre forward of the Goans notched the first goal dodging several defenders.

The Rainbow had a fine chance of equalising in the second moiety, but their attempt was frustrated by Pancho, the Goan Custodian, who effected a splendid save from a beautiful shot sent in by Dakurao. Before the close of time, Mickey increased the lead by registering the second goal.

RESULT

GOANS UNITED 2 Goals
RAINBOW F. C. Nil.

TEAMS

Goans United:: Pancho; Dias and Alvares; Rodrigues, Anthony and Roque! Mendonca, Fernandez Mickey, Pinto and Napolean.

Rainbow F. C.: Anthony. Govind and Dhanakoti, Patrick, Shankar and Sakaram, Esmil, Appadura, Dakurao, Shivaram and Narasimha.

Referee: A. T. Paul.

BHOIWADA AND HAVERO SHARE POINTS.

In the second match Bhoiwada Cross who brought in Premlal of the Bombay City in the pivotal position played an impressive game. During the first fifteen minutes of the game, Bhoiwada pinned the Havero into their own territory and attacked their citadel repeatedly. Their custodian had a hard job to keep his charge intact. Towards the end of the first period, Havero forwards tested the little Bhoiwada goalie with a couple of hot shots which the latter saved in fine style.

The second half saw the Haveros in the firing line and the Bhoiwada goal came in for a good deal of bombardment. Balaram of the Bhoiwada defence was most prominent for his clever and resourceful clearances. Although both sides tried hard to score the winning goal, they could not do so. The match therefore ended in a goalless draw.

RESULT

HAVERO SPORTS Nil
BHOIWADA CROSS Nil

TEAMS.

Havero Sports: Mendon; Ramanna and D. Mendon; Verappa, Sallan and Suvarna; V. Mendon, Chandrasekhar, Sriyan, Ramnath, and Kookra.

Bhoiwada Cross:: Gupte; Vaid and Balaram; Kadam, Premlal, and Gandhi; Damodar, Salaskar, Bhonsle, Jadhav and Pathe.

Referee: K. P. Shankarlingam.

EX-MAYOR'S CASE SURPRISE

Prosecution Withdraw All Allegation

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The case which has been going on for nearly a couple of months in the Court of the Police Magistrate of Alipore against Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, ex-Mayor of Calcutta arising out of a claim for maintenance by one Rashmoni Devi for her alleged illegitimate daughter came to an abrupt conclusion this afternoon, when the complainant Rashmoni Devi filed a petition withdrawing all allegations.

She also withdrew the claim for maintenance of her daughter against Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker and requested the Magistrate to pass the necessary orders. Accordingly the Magistrate dropped further proceedings in this case.—United Press.

C. I. D. SEARCH PROV. YOUTH CONFERENCE OFFICE

"Red" Leaflets In Earthen Pot?

The General Secretary of the Provincial Youth Conference, Jaunpur, writes:—

On 20th June 1936 at about 5-30 p. m., Mr. Brahma Singh the Divisional C. I. D. inspector accompanied by the city Kotwal, the local C. I. D. inspector, one sub-inspector and two search witnesses named Ajodhya Teli and Kanta Sonar came to the office and demanded an immediate search. The building concerned is a three-storyed one, the office been located on the second flat, which contains six or seven rooms. As I was all alone in the office attending to my office work, I asked the officers to search the house; room after room, in my presence but they began to search all the rooms simultaneously. All alone in the office I could not possibly go along with more than one. In the meantime, two constables connected with the C. I. D. along with some others entered the house without giving out their intention to search, and came to the second flat.

IN ALL FAIRNESS

After the search was finished by each of the officers individually, Mr. Brahma Singh asked me to accompany him to the third flat, to prepare the list of those papers which they had seized. He ought to have in all fairness, cleared the house of all the intruders before going to the upper flat but, without doing it, he went up with me, the city Kotwal, the local C. I. D. inspector and the two search witnesses leaving one sub-inspector and the two C. I. D. constables on the second flat.

He had almost finished the list, when it was loudly said that two "red" leaflets have been found in an earthen pot half full of water. The leaflets were partly wet. I at once protested but in vain. The little that he could have done was to make a note of the fact that I was with him upstairs when the "red" leaflets were alleged to have been found below, but he flatly refused to do that, neither did he give me a copy of the list and proceedings of the search. Next morning I informed the Police Superintendent all that had happened".

(continued from col. 7)

"Fana kaisi baqa jab uske ashna thaire
Kabhi is ghar men a nikle kabhi us ghar men ja thaire." Ghazal Bhairvin—(Amir Minai).
"Inayat ki nazar ham par nahin hai
Woh ankh ab teri o dilbar nahin hai."
(Ghazal Asawri)—(Rind).

9-50 a.m. Afzal Husain of Nagina. Thumri.
1-0 p.m. Time Signal.
Indian Recorded Music.
6-0 p.m.
I.B.S. Orchestra. Dhani.
6-10 p.m. Wilayat Khan of Delhi.
"Dil ko ab kab qarar ata hai.
Sun liya hai keh yar ata hai."
(Amir Minai).
6-20 p.m. 1st News Bulletin. (Hindustani).
6-30 p.m. 1st News Bulletin. (English).
6-40 p.m. Afzal Husain of Nagina. Dadra.
6-50 p.m. Benazir Bai of Jaipur. (a) Khayal. (b) Thumri. (c) Tarana.
7-15 p.m. P. S. Mukerji, Viola, Sardar, Violin, Malang Khan, Tambourin, Nautch Tune.
7-25 p.m. Wilayat Khan of Delhi. "Dil-i-sozan men kia ae hue hain. Keh gul ki tarha murjhae hue hain." (Majruh).
7-35 p.m. Afzal Husain of Nagina. "Dil ko khud chhere jo woh tirchhi nazar to kia karun
Chain se raihne na de dard-i-jigar to kia karun." (Akbar).
7-45 p.m. "For villagers Only."
8-45 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani). "Delhi fifty years ago."
By Shams-ul-Ulema Moulvi Abdur Rahman.
9-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. "Niudon ki Basti."
9-10 p.m. Wilayat Khan of Delhi. "Siahkar the basafa ho gae ham Tire ishq men kia se kia ho gae ham." (Hasrat).
9-20 p.m. Afzal Husain of Nagina. "Marte hain tire piar se ham aor ziadah. Tu luft men karta hai sitam aor ziadah." (Zaoq).
9-30 p.m. Benazir Bai of Jaipur. "Bala se jo dushman hua hai kisi ka. Woh kafir sanam kia Khuda hai kisi ka." (Dagh).
9-40 p.m. Haidar Husain Chughtai Sitar. Darbari.
9-45 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin. (Hindustani).
9-45 p.m.
10-0 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin. (English).
10-15 p.m. Talk: (English). "Recollections of Canada." By Sir T. Vijayragavacharya.
10-30 p.m. A Night of Variety. (Recorded).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:—
GSG 17-79 Mc/s (16-86 m.), GSG 15-14 Mc/s (19-82 m.), GSD 11-45 Mc/s (25-53 m.) (from 3-30 p.m. to close).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Books to Read." Some suggestions for the listener's bookshelf, by Eric Gillett.
7-45 p.m. A Recital of Popular Ballads by Megan Thomas (Soprano) and Wilfred Essex (Bass-Baritone).
8-10 p.m. Chelsea Reach. A night-time stroll along part of the Thames Embankment, meeting Cockneys, coffee-stall keepers, young couples, pavement artists, visitors, musicians, and come what may. In company with S. E. Reynolds and Cecil Madden.
8-40 p.m. Gramophone Records.
9-15 p.m. The Harp Trio: Tina Bonifacio (Harp); Harry Dyson (Flute); Gethyn Wykeham-George (Violoncello).
The Busy Bee (Bendix). Moment Musical (Schubert, arr. Reeves). Serenade (Drigo).
9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.
9-45 p.m. Sidney Chasid and his Dance Orchestra.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.36 metres, 9565 kc/s.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. By The Viennese Orchestra.
2-0 p.m. Violin Solos Indian Lyrics.
2-30 p.m. Light Songs. Hamidabai.
3-30 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Musical Interlude.
7-15 p.m. "Have you Heard This."
7-25 p.m. A Popular Concert.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.
12-36 p.m. SB
Ted Frangopoulo and His Blue Harmony Boys, in a Light Orchestral Programme.
1-6 p.m. Dance Music by Ted Frangopoulo and His Blue Harmony Boys featuring:—
The Latest Dance Hits.
Calcutta Weather Bulletin, for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded) Orchestra in Light Orchestral Sharma.
2-6 p.m. Talk: "What Hindu Shastras Teach Us," By Bishnu
2-36 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records.
Musical Selections (Recorded)
6-6 p.m. Talk: "When a Villager comes to Town." By Nripen Chatterjee.
6-26 p.m. A Musical Entertainment by the members of Sangit Sangha, under the direction of Dr. A. K. Chowdhury.
(N.B.—This Programme is subject to alteration).
7-51 p.m. News in English.
8-6 p.m. SB Vocal Music (Bengali). Binapany.
8-26 p.m. Krishna Chandra Dey.
8-51 p.m. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).
9-6 p.m. A Studio Concert featuring:—
Jack Crichton—Humorous Entertainer and Jack Holmes and His Selections.
10-6 p.m. SB Weather Bulletin, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).
10-21 p.m. SB Dance Music by Jack Holmes and His Orchestra.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.
8-0 a.m.
Naat by Afzal Husain of Nagina.
8-10 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Gun Kali.
8-20 a.m. Wilayat Khan of Delhi. Ghazal.
8-30 a.m. Benazir Bai of Jaipur. Khayal Bhairon.
8-45 a.m. Talk: (Hindustani). "Noor Jahan."
By K. S. Ahmad.
9-0 a.m. Malang Khan. Vichitra Veena. Akam Bilawal.
9-10 a.m. Wilayat Khan of Delhi. "Zaban-i-am men jisko dil-i-betab kaihta hain. Use ham saz usi ko saz ki mizrab kaihte hain.' (Jigar).
9-20 a.m. Afzal Husain of Nagina. "Dil kiski chashm-i-mast ka sarshar ho gaya,
Kiski nazar lagi jo yeh bimar ho gaya." (Mir Dard).
9-30 a.m. Benazir Bai of Jaipur.

(Continued in Col. 5)

To calm your NERVES

Drop two tablets of Genasprin in a little cold water and watch how rapidly they break up into small particles, allowing each dose to be swallowed easily.

Swiftly Genasprin reaches the blood-stream, calming irritated nerves and banishing pain, and, as Genasprin is absolutely pure, it cannot upset the digestion or the heart.

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AT THE REGAL

Elite Audience Watches "Things To Come" Preview

His Majesty's birthday was fittingly chosen by the management of the Regal Theatre for a special preview of that mighty all-British spectacle H.G. Wells' "Things To Come."

There were present a select audience of the city's foremost citizens, representatives of the Press and high Naval and Military officials. When asked for comment, there was only one remark: "Splendid achievement, a motion picture that is five years ahead of its time."

The picture will be shown to the public from Saturday, June 27th at the Regal.

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MASTERPIECE

"THINGS TO COME"

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"JACK OF ALL TRADES"

with

GINA MALO
ROBERTSON HARE

A Gainsborough Picture.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashad Shud 6, 1992
Muslim: Ravi-ul-Akhar 5, 1335
Parsi: Deh 23, 1305
Hightide: 3-48; 16-01
Lowtide: 9-15; 22-41
Sunrise: 6h. 3m.
Sunset: 7h. 19m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

S. S. "Naldera" with mails from London of June 11 due at 4 p.m.

Saturday, June 27.

S. S. "Ranpura" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY.

"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 20th June 1936 was 333; of these 209 were males and 124 females."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Mr. A. Kundaswamy of Davar's College of Commerce secured first place and distinction in the R. A. (First) Examination held by the All-India Accountancy Board in March last. Besides this Miss G. Bamboat and Mr. M. T. Khare of Davar's College of Commerce are also declared successful. The College obtains the 100 per cent result in this Examination.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Morioka Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 22nd June, and is due to arrive here on Friday morning the 26th June.

S. S. Toyama Maru left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 19th June and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th July.

S. S. Denmark Maru left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 22nd June and is expected to arrive here on or about the 21st July.

BENGAL CLUB "AT HOME" TO SIR N. N. SIRCAR

The Bengali residents in Bombay, assembled at the Bengal Club premises on Tuesday evening in an "At Home" in honour of Sir N. N. Sircar and Lady Sircar. The proceedings started with an instrumental music led by Prof. Ghosh. The President of the club acquainted Sir N. N. Sircar with the various activities of the Club as well as of the Anglo-Bengali School and the Indian Football League, run under the auspices of the Club. Sir Nripen gave a suitable reply to the welcome address. Light refreshment being served, the meeting terminated late in the night.

QUASHED FOR WANT OF EVIDENCE

Charge Of Alleged Abetment Of Cheating

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Wassoodev at the High Court heard the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Poona in the case of one R. R. Iyyer who is charged before the Addl. City Magistrate with abetment of cheating at the instance of Chunilal Rupchand Dakle the applicant was in the employ of General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Bombay.

It was alleged that he wrote some letters misrepresenting that certain instalments were not paid in connection with a motor car purchased by the complainant, as a consequence of which the car was seized by one J. J. Sopher, the first accused in the case, said to be the manager of Messrs. Bedford Motors. The applicant was, therefore, charged with abetting Sopher in cheating the complainant.

The Sessions Judge in his reference to the High Court recommanded that the charge against the applicant be quashed for want of evidence.

Their lordships accepted the reference.

Mr. T. M. Guido instructed by Crawford Bayley and Co. appeared for the petitioner.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"Small Town Girl." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Roberta" daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Jack of All Trades." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Darkest Africa." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Sangdil Samaj." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Millionaire." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PATHE—"Klondike Annie." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"A Tale of Two Cities." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

REGAL—"These Three." Daily at 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Akkal-no-Bardan." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA—"Old English." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Pia-Ki-Jogan." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Matlabi Dunia." Time as usual.

PALACE—"Last of the Pagans". Time as usual.

EDWARD—"Queen of the Jungle." Time as usual.

PROF. NEVREKER'S CONCERT

(From A Correspondent.)

Prof. S. G. Nevreker, a well-known musician of Bombay, gave a delightful exposition of Hindustani classical music at the Kanara Brotherhood on Saturday night. The audiance sat spell-bound till past 2 a.m. listening to the many "ragas" he expounded. Prof. Nevreker has already made a name on the Marathi stage and in the gramophone records and bids fair to be a first rate exponent of classical music.

CITY'S HEALTH RETURNS

The health returns of Bombay during the 25th week of 1936, i.e. the week ended 20th June were as under:

The total mortality 582 was 3 less than that of the last week and the health rate registered was 26.1 on the Census population of 1931 as against 495 the mortality and the death rate 22.2 for the 25th week of 1935. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceeding quinquennium 1931-1935 was 465 and death rate 20.8.

Out of the total deaths, 169 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 35 attacks (including two imported—one from Alibag and one from Uran) and 29 deaths. Plague caused one attack and one death. Cholera was absent. There were 7 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-Spinal fever caused 9 attacks (including one imported from Janpur) and 8 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 659 which compares favourably with that for the 25th week of 1935 viz. 523 and 507 the quinqhennial average for the corresponding weeks during the five years (1931-1935).

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A Suburban Man.)

I have many a time written on various kinds of gambling prevailing in the suburbs. Like our city the suburbs too are addicted to these vices, sutta being the chief of them, which is ruining both the rich and the poor. From what I notice, I think sutta betting is received quite openly, that is to say the bookies station themselves on spots that are quite well known to the public.

I was told on Monday night at about 11 p. m., two officers and ten police-men of the Bandra division raided the room of one Dadamiya Shamsuddin which is an a house situated on the junction of the Hill Road and Ghodbunder Road behind a Muslim tea-shop.

Dadamiya Shamsuddin and four other persons were arrested and subsequently released on bail. Cash of about Rs. 40 and sutta slips were recovered.

ROADS UNDER WATER

Now that the monsoon has set in, in right earnest. I have been a keen spectator watching the different roads in the suburbs especially in Bandra.

On the Hill Road in Bandra the portion of the road dug up for the purpose of drainage is sinking and has been the cause of dumping over a dozen cars. Of course the authorities concerned are now taking necessary precaution, but I had written on this, long back in my columns and if due precautions had been taken then, they would have saved all this mess now to both pedestrians and vehicular traffic.

What interested me most was the Kantwadi Scheme..... Oh what a sight, it sent my thoughts to Venice. But this scheme I have constantly noticed gets flooded after just two showers, especially the place along St. Pauls Road and thus puts the residents into a very inconvenient position. I understand there are two drains working, yet that does not keep the scheme from a flood. I am however, sure this problem can be tackled by our municipal engineers.

Mr. Somabhai M. Shah, ex-President of the Nadiad Municipality, who has been made Rao Bahadur.

SIR N. N. SIRKAR HAS BUSY DAY IN CITY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sir Nripen Sarkar, Law Member, Government of India, had a very busy programme during his stay in Bombay.

He held conversations with Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner for Railways who came here "en route" to Simla. Other prominent persons who had talks with Sir Nripendra and later dined with him are Sir H. P. Mody, Sir Manekji Dadhabhoy, President of the Council of State, Sir Phirozsha Sethna.

The Bengal Club of Bombay honoured Sir Nripendra and Lady Sarkar and their son Mr. A. N. Sarkar, at a party given yesterday. Sir Nripendra donated a sum of Rs. 100 for the Bengali School, conducted by the Club.

The Bombay Bar Gymkhana is giving him a party to-day.

BUSY PROGRAMME.

To-morrow Sir Nripendra will meet the Committee of the Shareholders Association in connection with the draft bill amending Indian Companies Act.

The same evening, Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Manager of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society and Director-in-Charge of the United Press of India is giving a party at the Willingdon Sports Club in honour of the Law Member.

On Friday, Mr. Sarkar is meeting the sub-committee appointed at a Conference of the representatives of the Indian Insurance Companies regarding modifications in Indian Insurance Act.—United Press.

Hubli Bar Supports Bhagwandas's Marriage Bill

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI: June 23.

Five Bills were sent by the High Court to the District Court, Dharwar, with a request to submit their views. The District Judge asked Hubli Bar Association to forward their views to him. Four of these Bills are of great public importance. (1) Debt Conciliation Bill introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council. (2) Dr. Deshmukh's Hindu Women's Rights to Property Bill. (3) The Child Marriage Restraint Amendment Bill, and (4) Dr. Bhagavandas's Hindu Marriage Validity Bill.

Various modifications have been suggested by the Hubli Bar Association in the Debt Conciliation Bill and the Child Marriage Restraint Amendment Bill. The Association strongly condemns Dr. Deshmukh's Bill as it saps the very foundations of Hindu Law. On Dr. Bhagavandas's Bill there was a keen difference of opinion. The Association by an overwhelming majority lends its support to the Bill of Dr. Bhagavandas.

PRESIDENT NEHRU'S "CORRECT LEAD"

Railway Workers' Faith In Congress Programme

(From Our Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE: June 22.

A Railway workers' meeting was held last night and addressed by Abdul Razzaque, Dr. Da Silva, Bhavani Prasad Tiwari and Sawaimal Jain.

Mr. Razzaque requested the G.I.P. workers to revive their branch and explained to them that it was not a question of religion, but it was one of bread.

JAWAHAR'S RIGHT LEAD.

Mr. Razzaque continuing said, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has given a correct lead to the Congress in giving expression to his views about Socialism and trying to get into the fold, the workers and the peasants.

Dr. George da Silva explained that the meeting was called under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Labour Committee with a view to organise the Labour.

IN AND AROUND —BOMBAY—

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Italian Consul Leaving Bombay

Count Galleani d'Agliano of Caravonica, the Royal Consul-General for Italy in Bombay, leaves on Saturday the 27th of this month. Whatever may have been his political views, the Consul has been a popular figure. Difficult as has been his position during the maelstrom into which his country was plunged, the fact cannot be denied that he remained an interesting personality. His socials were always attended by people who may have disagreed with his country politically but who forgot their prejudices before his charming manners. Besides, Count Galleani has associated himself in the charities to many hospitals.

He was a friend of every artist. No musician left his house without some substantial help, for it is not generally known that Count Galleani himself is a musician of no mean abilities.

Count Galleani is a doyen of an illustrious family whose history dates back to four-hundred years.

Musical Art Society

After Khan Saheb Abdul Kareem Khan sang for the radio twice within a week, for which purpose, it is learnt, he came down to Bombay, from his native place. A very entertaining programme by his party was arranged and gone through under the auspices of the Musical Art Society at Brahman Sabha Hall near Prarthana Samaj on Saturday last.

The way the audience relished the concert could be seen from the fact that it did not thin away till the very end at about 2-30 a. m., listening to "Sarang" and the accompanying rhyhtm of the "Tabla."

During the interval Mr. Munolli, Hon. Secretary, praising the services of the Khan Saheb in the cause of the Indian music, announced that a donation of Rs. 51/ to the funds of the Society had been given by the Khan Saheb. A Musical Conference has been proposed to be held in December next. It was announced at a subsequent meeting attended by the Khan Saheb that the Conference would be convened and organised by acknowledged and experienced musicians.

MENACE OF COMMUNISM TO PARSIS

Sabavala Attacks Jawaharlal

RETURN RIGHT PEOPLE TO LEGISLATURES, URGES SIR COWASJI

A public meeting of Parsis was held on Wednesday evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall in connection with the Perfect-Roll Campaign.

APATHY MUST GO.

Sir Shapurji Billimoria proposed Sir Cowasji Jehangir to the chair.

Sir Cowasji said that people did not understand the true significance of the forthcoming elections. Complaints were always made against municipal bodies and legislatures. When the shoe pinches everybody is ready to complain, but nobody takes any steps to prevent the shoe pinching. This apathy must be cast off and they must prepare to send the right type of men to the legislatures.

Their object was not to ensure that Parsis alone were returned to the legislatures. They could give their votes to anybody who would speak and act not in his own interest, nor in the interest of a particular community, but in the interests of the country as a whole. Literacy among Parsi women was as high as 98 or 99 per cent. and they should all enroll themselves for it was only when they were in large numbers that the candidates would respect their wishes.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen addressed the meeting.

Strangely enough Prof. Sorab R. Davar complained that the rent qualification for the franchise had been fixed too low and a large number of illiterate, and according to him, irresponsible voters, would be enfranchised.

ATTACK ON COMMUNISM.

Mr. A.P. Sabawala started speaking about the patriotic services of the Parsis and mentioned how they had founded great institutions like the Tatas and the Central Bank. Even a Nationalist paper like the "Bombay Chronicle" was founded by a Parsi. Then he proceeded to attack what he called the Communism of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and said that the Parsi community would be destroyed, if the teachings of Pt. Jawaharlal were accepted.

This view was supported by some other speakers also.

PARSI VOTERS.

Mr. Bharucha gave the following figures. According to the provisional roll there were in the first division in Bombay, 120,000 voters in the general constituency, of whom 7,500 were Parsis. In the second division there were 3,000 Parsis in a constituency consisting of 60,000 voters. In the third division the general constituency consisted of 53,000 voters and only 500 of them were Parsis. After the campaign started, the Committee had enrolled 8,000 persons and hoped to enrol 8,000 more in the next few days.

At the end of the meeting several ladies signed their voting papers and they were certified by the J.P.'s present at the meeting.

FRESH SECURITY DEMANDED

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA: June 23.

Security of Rs. 1,000 furnished by "The Trikal," a local vernacular daily, has been forfeited for an article that appeared in that paper regarding the Poona Communal Riots. The paper has been further directed to furnish fresh security of Rs. 1,000 before the 29th inst.

King's Birthday In Kashmir

SRINAGAR, June 24.

Yesterday, in Kashmir, was observed as a public holiday throughout the State in honour of the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor. Salutes of 101 guns were fired at sunrise from all military forts of the State.—A.P.

MAHARAJ USES ONLY WELL WATER

Move To Get Order Revised Referred To Municipal Commissioner

A move to make the Municipal Commissioner reconsider the case of Maharaj Shri Govardhanlalji Yashodandji, who had been served with a notice asking him to hermitically cover the well at Kumbhar Tukda Lane, Bhuleshwar, proved abortive, at the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee on Wednesday.

Solicitors for the Maharaj, in a letter to the Committee, stated that the Maharaj would not use any water except well-water for domestic and ceremonial purposes. The Maharaj, however, had offered to carry out all "reasonable requirements" to keep the well-water clean and mosquito-proof.

When the letter came up for consideration, Dr. Mehta moved that the matter be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal. Prof. V. G. Rao seconded.

Mr. K. H. Goregonkar moved that the Commissioner be requested to favourably reconsider the case. This was seconded by Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shevlal.

Mr. Goregaokar's motion was lost.

FOR MARATHI MALE TEACHERS' TRAINING

Govt. Grants Scheme But Who Will Finance It?

The proposal of the Schools Committee to revive the First Year training class for Marathi male teachers as a provisional measure was sanctioned by the Government and the scheme accordingly was accepted by the Bombay Municipal Schools' Committee at its meeting on Thursday.

But the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, has added in his letter to the Secretary of the Schools' Committee that the expenditure on the class would not be admitted for Government grant.

The letter includes the conditions that the admissions to the class are made strictly in accordance with the rules sanctioned for Government training institutions.

(2) That the final examination is conducted by the department.

(3) That the number to be admitted to the Training Class is restricted to 35.

(4) That the Municipality engage an additional graduate for the teaching of Science and

(5) That arrangements are made for the equipment of the class to the satisfaction of the Educational Inspector.

The Committee also accepted the notice of motion of Mr. M.V. Donde that the Government authorities be requested to lend to the Schools' Committee the services of a competent Urdu lady teacher or teachers for the R. C. Training Institution for Muslim ladies, as in spite of the efforts made by the committee, the committee have not been able to secure the services of a lady teacher of the required qualifications.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	8 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madrass Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at		8 50

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1936

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY

The Report of the Special Tariff Board on the degree of protection by means of Customs Duties necessary to be given to the Indian Textile Industry makes very interesting reading from a variety of standpoints. The Board was confined, by its terms of reference, to a very limited field of enquiry. They had merely to recommend on a review of existing conditions, and in the light of the experience of the effectiveness of the present duties, the level of duties needed to afford effective protection to the Indian Textile Industry against imports from the United Kingdom. Since the reference itself defines "adequate protection" to mean a level of duties sufficient to equate the prices of imported goods to the fair selling price of similar goods produced in India, the Board had no option to take any other basis, and apply any other standards in making their recommendations. The contention, therefore, of the British Industry to hold the actual selling price of the corresponding Indian goods over a long period of comparison or the cost, as estimated by them, of similar goods made in India on the lines common in the British industry, could not be admitted for making the recommendations the Board was called upon to make.

Millowners' Plea

Rejected

In calculating the Fair Selling Price of corresponding goods in India, the Board have allowed a fairly generous capital cost per loom and spindle; working capital needed in a mill at one-fourth of the block account; interest thereon at 4-1/2 per cent; depreciation at 4 per cent of the block; reasonable profit for the manufacturer at 6 per cent; and a managing agency commission at 10 per cent to calculate the standard overhead costs. They have likewise accepted the cost of the raw material according to samples declared by experts to be necessary for the production of given kinds of goods; taken manufacturing costs at rates given by the mills, as also bleaching and dyeing charges. Having so arrived at hypothetical selling prices, they proceed to compare them to c.i.f.c.i. prices of corresponding imported goods, and thereon base their specific recommendation for protection. The actual level of protection recommended by the Tariff Board is much lower than that demanded by the spokesmen of the Indian industry. The Board recommends a protection of 20 per cent 'ad valorem' on chadars, dhotis, saris, scarves, imported from the United Kingdom, while on plain grey goods they recommend 20 per cent 'ad valorem,' or 3-1/2 annas per pound, whichever is higher. According to the representation of the Indian industry, the necessary margin of protection against the United Kingdom products is 52.71 per cent and 48.99 per cent respectively. The financial position in mills in Bombay, which still holds pride of place in this industry, is not so satisfactory as that in Ahmedabad, but the Millowners' Association of both these places seem to be agreed on this margin of protection needed by the Indian industry. On the spinning side proper, the Board recommend a duty of 5 per cent 'ad valorem' on counts below 50s or 1-1/4 annas per pound, and on counts above 50s 5 per cent 'ad valorem.' This will, in the opinion of the Board, adequately protect that side of the industry, though Indian interests demand a much higher margin. As regards artificial silk and mixed fabrics of cotton and art-silk, the Board is unable to make any recommendation, as it is unable to equate prices, and to judge of the effectiveness of existing duties.

The Nemesis

When the personnel of the packed Tariff Board was announced, it was feared that its finding would be in favour not only of continuing the unjustified preference to British products, but even of lowering the existing duties. The fear has been justified. Our Simla correspondent forecasted in his message yesterday that the recommendations of the Board would give a shock even to those Bombay millowners who were a party to the Mody-Lees Pact which was responsible for bringing about this enquiry. Sir Homi Mody and his colleagues entered into an unpatriotic and suicidal Pact with Lancashire at a time when the country was carrying on an intensive struggle for freedom. They have to-day received the reward of their betrayal of the country's vital interests and must thank themselves for the scant courtesy shown to them by the Subordinate Branch of the British Government which has, with indecent haste and without even waiting to know the reaction of Sir Homi and his confreres to the findings and recommendations of even this packed Tariff Board, accepted them promptly and has thus added insult to injury. The haste with which the recommendations of this Tariff Board, which support preference to British goods, have been accepted is in glaring contrast to the unconscionable delay in giving effect to the recommendations of some past Tariff Boards. While the millowners indulge in ineffective protest, the country will note that the Chairman of this Special Tariff Board and Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar have been duly rewarded for their work.

Aggression Pays!

The Labour motion of censure on the British Government's decision to betray the League and surrender to Signor Mussolini was bound to be defeated in the House of Commons. But the debate has served to expose fully the outrageous and callous character of the betrayal. The points made by the Opposition were not met save by a parrot-like chatter about "a sense of realities" The only arguments on which the policy of the betrayal is sought to be justified are, first, that the Italo-Abyssinian war having come to an end, "the purpose of sanctions ceased" and, second, that the position could not be changed without military action. Now, all this is humbug, and nauseating humbug at that. The war has not come to an end, in which context this contemplated betrayal is worse than a "horrible irony," and the purpose of the sanctions was not only to save Abyssinia but to vindicate the authority of the League and the sanctity of international agreements.

Lifting the sanctions and thereby submitting to the declared aggressor and rebel is nothing less than cynically destroying Abyssinia and the League of Nations, it is fatally and deliberately stabbing both in the back. The "purpose" of sanctions remains so long as the crime of Signor Mussolini remains. As to military action, it is, in the first place, not at all necessary. If the League persists even with the present sanctions Italy will very soon be completely broken economically and come to her knees. If, in the second place, the suggestion is that Italy would retaliate with military action, it is ridiculously weak. When Sir Samuel Hoare solemnly called upon the 50 nations comprising the League to declare a sanctions war on Italy because Signor Mussolini had said good-bye to all international decency, had it not occurred to Sir Samuel that the Italian dictator, being demonstrably capable of anything, might resort to military action, and did he extend his invitation to League members with the reservation that sanctions would be imposed only if Signor Mussolini very kindly co-operated in their enforcement by not going to war and that otherwise the punitive measures against him would be withdrawn?

The same situation exists today as it did when Sir Samuel Hoare made his famous speech at Geneva. In fact it is substantially more favourable to-day. Italy is now suffering acutely from the stranglehold of sanctions and cannot afford to fight any Power with her economic life being slowly choked out of her. What a "horrible irony" that people who talk of "a sense of a reality" should be so utterly innocent of it! But this is civilised diplomacy. Mr. Anthony Eden, who started by declaring that in the interests of world peace, to say nothing of mere international morality, Italy should be made to realise that "aggression does not pay." He is ending the chapter by making the League, Abyssinia and other small States—and also big Powers in a different sense—realise, in the interest of world peace, that aggression does pay. What "a horrible irony!" But is it only a horrible irony?

RAILWAYS AND ROAD TRANSPORT

Need For Co-ordination

(By A. N. Dikshit, B.Sc., (Lond.) Engineer).

Lately two important events in the world of transport have taken place. Care has to be taken that in reviewing events of passing interest, these may not be overlooked by a public well-known for short memories. The first event is the acceptance in "toto" by the Secretary of State of the report submitted by Sir Otto Niemeyer on the subject of Financial Distribution between Central and Provincial Governments in India. Further relief to the Provinces has been made dependent on the earning capacity of the State Railways. The Provinces have thus been made to take a very keen interest in the State Railways, and the loss of income caused by alleged road competition. The public has, therefore, to see that the Provincial Satraps do not crush the infant road development.

Rail-Road Competition

That such an event is not an impossibility has been amply demonstrated by the meeting in Bombay of the Agents of several of the big railways. The Chief Commissioner for Railways, Sir Guthrie Russell, has also laid great stress on the terrible losses of the railways since the motor transportation began to gather strength and volume. The powerful three hundred tons "Iron Horses" are already quaking before the tiny "David" of a motor lorry. It should therefore cause no great surprise if strings are pulled from behind and pressure brought on the Provinces to stop "this wasteful competition."

Now let us face the facts squarely in the right spirit. The post-war period has seen another quiet but nonetheless most serious upheaval. Rubber, petrol and asphalt have combined to roll the railways of their importance. A rubber, tyred motor car pulls on a cement asphalt road four to five times the load that a steam engine can do on steel rails. For passenger traffic the motor bus is more mobile. Passengers can be picked up and conveyed from the heart of town to the objective direct. Only in the case of heavy cheap traffic like coal iron and timber can the railway successfully compete with the intruder.

If Government control is necessary to enable the railways to live with bad roads so poorly surfaced, (India out of all civilised countries contains the minimum per capita road mileage) it definitely proves that the latter are inefficient. How long can sentiment or vested interests be allowed to prop up the inefficient and inferior member?

The mere cry of capital sunk cuts very little ice. There is an Indian proverb to the effect that if a well be family property it should not be used for being drowned into. No industrial magnate will risk going under for fear of scrapping perfectly good and serviceable machinery and putting up modern plants. In the modern world efficiency is the sole test and inferior methods of production are soon thrown to the scrap heap.

Wanted Co-ordination

From the broad national point of view a co-ordinated and modern system of transportation (including in the word all methods of transport from the bullock cart to the largest airships, efficient to the topmost level, is essential to pull the country out of the trade depression. Markets have been now internationalised and the cost of transportation is as important a matter as the production cost.

The railway authorities lay the blame at the door of world depression and competition from the road. They have failed to take early steps to make their administration efficient and economical. The huge over-head charges, top-heavy administration and antiquated methods increase the load on the taxpayer's shoulders.

Inefficient Administration

The Railways have failed to create a "travel habit" in the popular mind. Discomfort, rough treatment from subordinates, dirty and insufficiently ventilated coaches, lack of frequent and convenient train service, all tend to reduce travelling to a minimum. Withdrawal of all return excursion and other facilities naturally does not encourage travel. Recent increases in upper class fares on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. is a patent instance of unimaginative management. In these days of depressions all are making frantic efforts to keep expenditure down. Instead of a reduction, the authorities have seen it fit to increase the fares. Can anything be more suicidal?

The same remark with equal, if not greater, force applies to the

(Continued on Page 10.)

OUR MOSCOW LETTER

New Era In Soviet Legislation

Laying Foundation Of Strong Healthy Nation

By A. AZIZ AZAD

MOSCOW.

The Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union has made public the Preamble of the draft of new laws which, if approved and supported by the public opinion of this country, will be adopted and made into laws. These laws, it is felt, mark a new era in the annals of the Soviet regime for bettering the social and living conditions of its citizens and making for the flourishment of the U.S.S.R. as a strong and healthy nation.

Prohibition Of Abortion

The draft of the new laws prohibits the practice of abortion in the U.S.S.R., and deals at length with the protection of women, rendering every possible state aid to women, children and mothers-to-be. Liberal grants are made to mothers of large families. Maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens are to be greatly increased in number, while severe punishment is to be introduced for fathers who wilfully refuse to pay alimony for the upkeep of their children. Divorce is to be made somewhat more difficult.

The draft of the new laws has been brought before the public opinion of the Soviet Union for discussion, after which it will be passed as a law with any amendments proposed by the public.

Response To New Demands

Birth control through abortion was hithertofore a legal act and was permitted by the Soviet Government as far back as 1920, when the devastation and havoc wrought by the World War, the Civil War and the Revolution made the living conditions of the population so difficult that children could not be properly taken care of. To-day, when the material conditions of the population have been improved and are increasingly improving, when an era of general and lasting prosperity has begun as a result of the progress achieved through a sound planned economy, when there is no fear of the crisis of overproduction and there is no dependence on the fluctuations of the world market and the stock exchange, when the industrialisation and collectivization of the country has been realised—the Soviet authorities have taken up the matter of reforming their administration, legislation and even the constitution itself, in order to bring them into conformity with the new demands and the new circumstances of their society of today.

The vast country of the Soviets, which covers one-sixth of the earth's surface and which is so rich in raw materials and natural wealth, which has created huge industries, mechanized agriculture, and laid plans for the development of the country to the highest levels—requires working hands, living people, a nation of strong and healthy specimens of mankind who will be able to create, build and defend their country from aggressors. It is these facts, on the one hand, and the laying of the foundations for a rich and happy family life, on the other, that induce the Soviets to adopt these measures in order to obtain the desired ends.

The Draft Laws

Here are some of the many details in the draft laws: Abortion is prohibited, except in those cases where the life of the pregnant woman is liable to be endangered. A two-months leave before and another two-months leave after confinement is given to all pregnant women at full pay. Those refusing to employ women because they are pregnant will be punished. Women with families of seven children are to receive 2,000 rubles annually for five years following the birth of each new child, while women with families of eleven children will receive 5,000 rubles upon the birth of a new child and 3,000 rubles annually for four years thereafter.

The number of kindergartens in urban areas is to be tripled and will total 2,100,000 places by January, 1939, while places for children in kindergartens of rural areas are to be increased to 700,000 in the same period. This will be in addition to the existing network of 400,000 places. The number of seasonal playgrounds for children of pre-school age are to be increased so that by the end of 1938 they will be able to take care of 2,100,000 children. Not later than the end of 1938, 50,000 instructors are to be trained for the kindergartens which are to be opened.

The Government plans to spend enormous sums in financing the above measures for improving the material and cultural conditions of the Soviet citizens. During 1936 alone 2,174,100,000 rubles are to be spent. It must be remarked that the State assignment for this work in 1935 was 875,000,000.

The steps making divorce somewhat more difficult are expressed only in the following monetary measures. For the registration of the first divorce the fee is fifty rubles, for the second divorce it is 150 rubles and for each additional divorce it is 300 rubles. A divorced father must pay one-third of his income for the upkeep of his child (one), for two children he must give 50 per cent. and for three children 60 per cent. of his earnings.

Promoting Stable Family Life

The proposed legislation as set forth in the draft will give strong impulse to the growth of the Soviet population, as well as lay the foundations for stable family life. To have a child will be an occasion of joy and happiness, and not a misfortune as it was considered in the majority of cases a few years ago. The laws will also put an end to easy and light-minded approaches to marriage and sexual intercourse. However, divorce is not made impossible —the taxes are not very high, especially when the average income of the individual is constantly rising. Divorce for couples having children will, however, become more difficult. This will have the effect of not only safeguarding the interests of the youngsters, but the weaker sex as well.

The draft of the new laws which have been met by the Soviet public with great enthusiasm have, of course, opponents, and a great number of them at that. These

(Continued on Page 10)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

NEGUS AND SWITZERLAND.

If Signor Mussolini had intended to visit Geneva, no matter at what stage of his defiant conflict with the League and League Powers, the news would have been greeted almost with pleasure and the Swiss Government would have made all preparations to extend to him splendid hospitality. The Negus, however, has been informed that he is expected to leave Switzerland immediately after the meeting of the League Assembly which he proposes to attend in person What a horrible irony! In their eagerness to yield to the outlaw, the Leauge Powers would shamelessly outlaw, International obligations, international decency and the man whose only fault is that he has stuck loyally to all Laws and Conventions.

THE DARDANELLES CONFERENCE

The Montreux meeting has, within two days of its inauguration, shown possibilities of developing into a most important International Conference with its purpose not confined to the Dardanelles alone. Two things, however, have emerged, in the meantime, which need some notice. The first is the remarkably reasonable attitude of Turkey. Turkey, indeed, has compromised her sovereign rights in pursuit of a settlement in a spirit of international amity and good-will, otherwise she could have easily insisted upon her unquestionable right to remilitarise the Straits. But these demands are obviously the irreducible minimum and it is more than probable that the concessions which Turkey is prepared to make are dependent upon her demands being accepted in full.

UNTENABLE CLAIM

The other noteworthy thing is the position taken up by M. Litvinoff and Paul Boncour on behalf respectively of Russia and France. The Russian claim for the freedom of the Straits for the Russian Navy is, quite frankly, incomprehensible. And the plea adds only irony to the claim: Russia must be able to discharge her obligations "under the Covenant," which has already been murdered and is very shortly going to be buried in Geneva! Equally untenable and yet more ironical is the support of M. Boncour to the claim on the ground of "fulfilling engagements under the regional pacts concluded within the framework of the League." To shatter the framework and then to proclaim allegiance to it is a cruel joke. The League is dead save in so far as it may be made the instrument of the Big Powers' policy. And the direction in which the Big Powers are drifting may quite possibly result in the most paradoxical of all mad situations: conclusion of regional pacts, mutually conflicting but "within the framework of the League". What happens to Turkey and the Straits in case of war between two groups of "regional pacts"? We have great sympathy with the Franco-Russian agreement, but the Soviet demand can, with necessary "local" modifications, be made by every single Power, defeating the very object of the Conference.

HUGGING HIS CHAINS

In a crude reply to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's recent statement on Responsivists Dr. Moonje somewhat superfluously says: "I am a staunch imperialist and my very blood and bones are steeped in and saturated with the tradition and aspiration for imperialism." Pandit Jawaharlal will now see that his remarks on Responsivists in general are too mild to apply to Dr. Moonje in particular. With a more touching faith in British imperialism, the Doctor says: "I do not want to break away from the Commonwealth Empire, for which we have spent our blood and money like water." It is a pathetic case of a man so long enslaved by imperialism that he hugs the very chains that fetter him and is unable to realise that it is connection with British imperialism that has made Indians spend their blood and money like water without any return and that the same connection may compel them again to spend even more blood and money for others' benefit.

NEED FOR SYMPATHY.

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to be held to-day Dr. J. N. Choksy will ask for priority for his resolution asking the Municipal Commissioner not to raise the rents in certain Improvement Trust Chawls in the city and to cancel the notices already served on the tenants in the chawls either to pay the higher rent or quit. As quitting, if it becomes necessary, is sure to be a severe hardship to many tenants in the monsoon, the resolution is an urgent one and deserves both priority and sympathetic consideration. To the extremely poor people residing in the chawls an increase of even a few annas is a hardship. Every attempt must, therefore, be made to prevent any increase. The increase is sought to be made on the ground that the Municipality is providing electric lights. It is the duty of the Municipality as well as of all landlords to provide such lights and it is amazing that the municipal authority should ask for extra payment for providing this essential amenity—especially as the rents of the chawls concerned have been increased from 50 to 100 per cent. during the last few years.

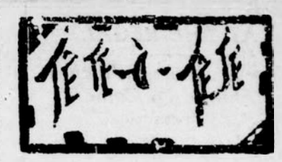
Municipality And Rents

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Some time back a resolution was passed by the Corporation asking the Improvement Committee to consider the question of reduction of rents in the Improvement Trust Chawls. After considerable delay the committee reported that they were of opinion that no reduction was desirable. But the Corporation decided on 27th April that rents below Rs. 6 be reduced by 4 annas and those over that amount by 8 annas.

On 3rd December last the Corporation had passed a resolution that as lights were to be provided in the pre-war chawls, rents should be increased by 4 to 6 annas. It happens that the committee proceeding are passed 'en bloc' and often it is difficult to know at what time these 'en bloc'

(Continued on Page 10).



WITHOUT COMMENT—

"I must again assert that I am a confirmed and Convinced Responsivist. Responsivism is a "Sanatan" Law of Nature..... As for me, I am a staunch Imperialist and my very blood and bones are steeped in and saturated with the tradition and aspiration for Imperialism."

—Dr. Moonje.

* * * *

The deputation of the Poona Conciliation Board, which wanted to wait on the Governor to urge the release of the communal riots accused, will not be received, because "no useful purpose would be served by the deputation waiting on His Excellency."

You must bow to the wisdom of the reply. Who can be a greater authority on purposes and their usefulness than the head of the administration?

* * * *

And, therefore, you will see, if you have enough sense, that no useful purpose will be served by wondering what useful purpose would be served by His Excellency declining to receive the deputation.

* * * *

The Madras Government have decided to conduct a census of the educated unemployed.

In case they really want to do something let them wait until the next elections for the sake of the faithful Justicites.

* * * *

Maulvi Shafi Daudi has joined the Ahrar Party.

It does not appear, however, what the poor Ahrars have done to deserve this.

* * * *

"Outside Bengal where the Congress itself has been converted into the Congress Nationalist Party, and, therefore, implies little departure from the principles of the Congress, the party neither is in existence, nor is its existence needed," says Bhai Parmanand in the course of a Press statement.

We quite agree with Bhaiji. If only he could persuade Pandit Malaviyaji and Mr. Aney to agree with him.

* * * *

Doctor Moonje is reported to be having earnest conversations with Doctor Ambedkar, with a view to persuade the latter and his followers not to leave the Hindu fold.

The two doctors, let us hope, will cure each other completely and finally.

* * * *

Doctor Moonje, by the way, wonders if Pandit Nehru has correctly understood what independence means and implies and how it is to be attained.

Has the Martial Doctor, can we hope, begun to think about fundamentals and methods?

* * * *

Viscount Cecil condemns the British Government's campaign against Sanctions as "pure panic."

"Dirty panic" would, perhaps, be more appropriate.

* * * *

HOW ITALIAN NEWSPAPERMEN DEBUNK ENGLAND.

—Headline.

Yes. How they do it! Especially the ex-editor of "Il Popolo d' Italia."

* * * *

Sports have been introduced in French jails to humanise the convicts.

Pole vault and high jump, however, will not be encouraged.

* * * *

The Dead Sea water, we are told, has twenty-five per cent. salt in it.

Is that why the natives of countries like Egypt, Syria and Palestine are taking their political status as they do?

* * * *

A confrere says that the instinct to "write to the newspapers about it" is deeply implanted in the breast of civilized man.

And how we wish the "civilised man" would let it remain so.

* * * *

"In primitive countries," we are further told, "the aggrieved, gives vent to his anger by recourse to firearms or poisoning; in the democracies of the present century he writes to the Editor."

It is open to question, however, which process is more torturous to the victims.

* * * *

"May I see the young man who was injured in a motor-car accident yesterday?" inquired the bright young thing at the hospital.

"Are you the girl who was with him?" asked the nurse.

"Yes; I thought I ought to come and give him the kiss he was trying to take at the time!"

Stop Amarnath At Marseilles

BHOPAL'S SUGGESTION TO CAPTAIN & MANAGER?

If He Tenders Unconditional Apology

("Chronicle" Exclusive)

Private advices indicate that the Nawab of Bhopal has wired to the Captain and the Manager of the Indian Team in England suggesting that Amarnath might be stopped at Marseilles and called back on his tendering an unconditional apology to them.

TENTATIVE SUGGESTION

Although the Captain and the Manager of the Team are in supreme command, according to an earlier wire from the Secretary to H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal, as far as the discipline and control of the representative team abroad is concerned, it is learnt that the suggestion is only tentative.

Broadly speaking, the suggestion is not binding either on the Captain of the team or on the manager, but it is believed that the proposal, coming as it does from the President of the Indian Cricket Board of Control, might be duly considered and given due weight.

NO QUESTION OF RECALL

"Vizzy" And Jones Stick To Decision Regarding Amarnath

LONDON: June 24.

The Captain and Manager of the Indian Cricket Team told "Reuter" that they were definitely sticking to their decision regarding Amarnath as their decision was final and there was no question of his being recalled.—Reuter.

PREMIER ENTERTAINS INDIAN PLAYERS

LONDON, June 24.

Mr. Baldwin entertained Indian cricketers at the private luncheon at the House of Commons to-day.

In the Commons' lunch Lord Ebbisham said that no greater tribute could be paid to Indians than that their health was proposed by Mr. Baldwin.

PREMIER'S TRIBUTE TO RANJI

Mr. Baldwin proposing said that no team was more welcome than the Indians who always represented the finest sportsmanship and played the game in every sense of the word. He recalled Ranji's prowess and said there never was such a cricketer.

The Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram replying said how much Mr. Baldwin's remarks were appreciated. If they were beaten in the Test on Saturday, they would take the defeat sportingly. He wished they had a fixture against the Lords and Commons team.

After lunch the Team were shown the House of Commons.—Reuter.

USE OF DARDENELLES IN EMERGENCY

Russia Demands Free Egress From Black Sea

MONTREUX June 23

M. Litvinoff, at the meeting of the Dardanelles Conference, claimed it would be necessary to provide free egress for Russian warships from the Black Sea in the event of this being necessary in execution of the Soviet's obligations under the Covenant.

M. Paul Boncour supported the suggestion. He also proposed a provision that, the use of straits should be made by countries fulfilling their engagements under regional pacts concluded within the framework of the League.

It was pointed out that this would enable France, under a mutual assistance pact, to send warships to the aid of Russia.

In the Afternoon session Mr. Bruce read a letter from the Government of India explaining why India had not a representative to the conference, adding that they did not raise any objection to the eventual modification of the straits statute.—Reuter.

SIR C. K. BUTLER DEAD

LONDON, June 24.

The death has occurred of the company director, Sir Cyril Kendall Butler, Chairman of the Consolidated Tin Mines, Burma.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO BOMB FIND

Police Raid Houses In Search For Arms And Literature

NEW DELHI: June 24.

The houses of half a dozen Congress-Socialists and the office of the Majdoor Union and residences of a number of labourers in the Delhi mill area have been searched by the local C.I.D. in connection with the alleged find of a pistol, a bomb and revolutionary literature from a Delhi cloth mill.

No one was arrested. Investigation is proceeding.—A.P.

SITUATION IN ABYSSINIA

Half The Country Is Under Italian Military Occupation, Says Eden

RUGBY, June 23.

To a question in the House of Commons regarding the present situation in Abyssinia the Foreign Secretary Mr. Eden said that he had no news of the recent Italian military movements but according to the estimate prepared about three weeks ago the area in Italian military occupation is less than half that country but represents the most important part of Abyssinia including two principal cities, Addis Ababa and Harar with one exception, the all recognise channels of communication with the outside world.

With regard to other areas, he would only speak of Western Abyssinia which included one remaining channel of communication. According to recent reports from the Acting Governor-General at Khartoum and the Consul at Gore, the country was in the hands of Galla population who were hostile to the Emperor's Government. Such Amharic officials as remained were not, he understood, in a position to exercise authority. He could not estimate the strength of armed Abyssinian forces. His Majesty's Government could not allow arms to go from the Sudan to Western Abyssinia so long as there was no probability that they would be received by any constituted authority or serve any purpose other than promoting civil war. He had informed the Ethiopian Minister in London to this effect.

In reply to a further question whether in the event of there being a Government in Western Abyssinia responsible to the Emperor there would be any objection to arms going in Mr. Eden said that would be an entirely different situation.

Replying to another question Mr. Eden said that His Majesty's Government had no intention at the forthcoming meetings of the League of proposing or assenting to a recognition of Italy's annexation of Abyssinia.—B.O.W.

ANOTHER PALESTINE OUTRAGE

JERUSALEM June 23

A Jewish shoemaker was killed and three Jews were seriously injured when a Jewish omnibus, proceeding from Haifa to Safad, was ambushed.

Police troops pursued the attackers.—Reuter.

Preference To Britain: Blow To Indian Mills

(Continued from page 1.)

United Kingdom, the duties may be as follows:—

30 per cent 'ad valorem' or 2-1/2 annas per square yard for hundred per cent. artificial silk fabrics; and

30 per cent. or 2 annas per square yard for mixture fabrics of cotton and artificial silk.

The duties then were 50 per cent. 'ad valorem' or 4 annas per square yard on 100 per cent. artificial silk fabrics and 35 per cent. or 2-1/4 annas per square yard for mixture fabrics of cotton and artificial silk. This understanding was limited in its duration to the period ending 31st December, 1935.

QUESTION BEFORE GOVT.

At the time the above agreement was reached, the Government of India had, under their consideration, the question of the import duties necessary to afford adequate protection to the Indian cotton textile industry and in their view the scale of duties which had been accepted by an important and representative section of the Indian textile industry constituted a fair basis for the protective scheme in so far as it had application to imports from the United Kingdom. The duties set out in the Agreement were, therefore, with one slight modification in respect of cotton yarn of counts over 50s, given statutory force by the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, which became law on 1st May, 1934.

DUTIES ON BRITISH GOODS.

In the course of the debate on the Bill, the then Commerce Member, Sir Joseph Bhore, in moving that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, stated on behalf of the Government, that though it was intended o afford the textile industry protection for a period of five years, the tariff rates on British goods would remain in force for two years in accordance with the terms of agreement between the Lancashire delegation and the Millowners' Association, Bombay. On the expiry of the two years covered by the Agreement, the duties on British goods for the remaining period of protection would have to be decided on a review of the conditions then existing and in the light of such experience as might have been gained.

TARIFF INQUIRY.

The period of agreement having expired on 31st December, 1935, the Government of India decided that the enquiry foreshadowed should be entrusted to a Special Tariff Board constituted as follows:—

Sir Alexander Murry (President) and Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar (Members).

The terms of reference were that the Board should recommend on the review of the present conditions and in the light of effectiveness of the existing duties, the level of the duties necessary to afford adequate protection to the Indian Cotton Textile Industry against imports from the United Kingdom of (a) Cotton piecegoods, (b) Cotton yarn, (c) Fabrics of artificial silk and (d) Mixture fabrics of cotton and artificial silk.

By adequate protection, it was meant duties which would equate the prices of imported goods to the fair selling prices for similar goods produced in India.

BOARD'S WORK.

The Board assembled in Bombay on 11th October, 1935. It had informal conferences with representatives of the Millowners of Bombay, Ahmedabad and South India. On 21st October they left for Calcutta, where they visited local mills and held consultations with representatives of local mills.

On 21st November, the Board returned to Bombay and in the following week received further visits from representatives of mills as well as from members of the delegation, which had arrived from Lancashire to submit their case to reduce the duties on textile imports from the United Kingdom. On 12th December, public hearing of cases of the different interests commenced and continued till 21st December. On 22nd they visited mills at Ahmedabad and held a public enquiry also. After examination of the representatives of the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in camera, the enquiry was completed.

RESULT OF ENQUIRY.

The Board has submitted its recommendations, which have been released for publication. The following is a summary of the Report and Recommendations of the Board:—

BOARD'S FINDINGS

The Board considers it necessary to make a survey of the period that has elapsed since the existing rates of duty on cotton piece goods came into effect.

The Board gives a survey of the progress of the Indian industry during this period, i.e., from September, 1931.

The tendency for purely spinning mills to turn to the manufacture of cloth has been emphasised during the period except in the Madras Presidency where for special reasons more spinning mills have been started.

EXPANSION GENERAL

The expansion of the industry has been general all over the country except in the Bombay Presidency where, though more mills have been started in Ahmedabad, there has been a reduction in Bombay City and Island which, however, is still the home of large combined spinning and weaving establishments.

Indian mills have increased their production of woven goods by 25 per cent., since 1931 and of yarn by 15 per cent., the differences being partly explained by the change-over to spinning of finer counts, but mainly by the greater expansion of the industry.

The Indian mill production of cotton piecegoods rose from 2,561 to 3,397 million yards during the period, showing an increase of 33 per cent.

NOT A FAIR PERIOD.

The Lancashire Delegation does not consider the year 1931 as a fair period for comparing imports of that year with those of succeeding years as, owing to various other reasons, there was a marked decrease in imports generally, and United Kingdom imports in particular.

The Board, however, has limited itself to the period, since the existing duties came into effect in September, 1931 and has taken that years as the basic year. Imports show that trade in plain greys has fallen and that the bleached and coloured section have been able to prevent any further decline.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports of grey yarn above 50's were chiefly from United Kingdom till May, 1934, when the removal of specific duty on all yarns above 50 counts has lost to her much of this trade.

In two folds and in mercerised yarn, United Kingdom has a negligible portion of the import trade while in bleached and coloured yarn, the imports are virtually from the United Kingdom.

In export trade, India finds it difficult to maintain, far less to increase, her overseas trade owing to keen competition. The bulk of her export trade is in coloured goods.

INCREASE IN USE OF RAW MATERIAL

Further evidence of the expansion of the Indian cotton textile industry is afforded by the increased consumption of raw material which is 15 per cent. more than in 1931. The consumption of foreign cotton, especially East African, has increased from 2,245 thousand bales in 1930-31 to 2,686 thousand in 1934-35, 84 per cent. of which is taken by mills in Bombay Presidency and 16 per cent by the rest of India.

The consumption of Indian cotton by the mills shows the increasing importance of the mill industry which took 15 per cent. more Indian raw cotton in 1934-35 than in 1931. In the same year mills increased their receipts of foreign cotton by 58 per cent., an increase which is accounted for by the greater proportion of fine counts of yarn produced by Indian mills.

RELATIVE EFFECT OF DUTIES.

Owing to several abnormal causes which were in operation, it is difficult to estimate the relative effect of the duties and other factors that have influenced market values during the period under review.

One inference that can be drawn from an examination of the course of prices, is that consumers of cotton yarn and piecegoods in India have not been penalised to the full extent of the duties.

While prices of Indian manufactures have been adversely affected by the prices and in some cases by the volume of foreign imports, the continued low levels of wholesale prices for certain lines of piecegoods produced by Indian mills, tend to support the statement that internal competition has been responsible, to some extent, for the trading results of the industry, in recent times.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

An examination of the financial position of mills in Bombay City and Island shows that these mills are not making sufficient profits to cover the depreciation allowances to which they are entitled and the large amounts required for interest on borrowed money.

An examination of the figures for Ahmedabad mills generally shows much better results than the Bombay mills.

All over India, there are large cotton mills, well equipped and well managed, the gross block accounts of which, in many cases, are covered by reserve, depreciation and other funds, as a result of which they are able to manufacture and place their products on the market more cheaply than newer concerns.

Though several of the purely spinning mills, have turned to weaving, partly due to the higher protection afforded to the weaving side of the industry, the latest accounts of some of the spinning mills show that profits are being made on that side of the cotton textile industry after providing for all charges.

LANCASHIRE DEMAND.

The Lancashire Delegation and the importers generally urge various reasons for reducing the present level of duties to very much lower levels and in the case of yarns above 50s for the total abolition of the duties.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, urges that the existing rates of duties should be maintained on cotton cloths manufactured from coarse and medium counts and on artificial silk cloth and artificial silk mixtures, and state that the existing duty is inadequate in the case of yarns over 40s and on printed goods and cloths, made from fine count yarns.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association states that the existing duties are absolutely essential in the large majority of cases of Indian manufacture and that in the remaining cases, they are insufficien to be helpful to the industry.

The representatives of the Indian spinning industry state that adequate duties must be imposed on all counts of yarns and ask for a specific duty of 1-1/2 annas per lb. together with a further addition of 6 annas per lb. to equate the import duty on raw cotton.

The task of the Board is to compare imported goods with similar goods produced in India and to equate the prices of such imported goods with the fair selling prices of the Indian products and not the actual selling or realised prices of such products.

COMPARATIVE RATES.

The Lancashire delegation has given estimates of the prices at which it can import goods, manufactured to the specifications of certain Indian mill-made goods. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, and the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association have given estimates of fair selling prices, on the assumption of overheads at certain rates, of goods, of the specification of United Kingdom imported products, which the Indian mills can manufacture. On the basis of the comparative prices, submitted by the Lancashire delegation, it would appear that no protective duty is necessary on the goods, whose prices, they have estimated. On the other hand, on the assumption, that Indian mills are entitled to the overhead allowances claimed, the average fair selling prices arrived at by the two Millowners' Associations indicate that in place of the existing duties, the 'ad valorem' rates required in respect of such goods should be 52.71 per cent and 48.99 per cent respectively.

In the case of yarns, the Bombay mills have given estimates of fair selling prices of certain counts from which it would appear that the duties required, to equate prices, range from 23.4 per cent on counts of 50s to 45.97 per cent on counts of 70s grey yarn.

Similar estimates of fair selling prices of yarn submitted by the Madura Mills Company Ltd., show that the average duty required to equate prices should be 17.76 per cent.

COSTINGS UNACCEPTABLE

Having regard to the terms of references and to the fact that the Lancashire delegation's minimum prices are not prices of imported goods but estimated costings of Indian goods if manufactured in the United Kingdom for export to India, in support of which no corroborative evidence has been produced, the Board is not prepared to accept these costings, as a basis for the equation of prices.

The Board does not feel justified, in accepting for the same purpose the theoretical costings of the United Kingdom goods, if made in India, submitted on behalf of the Indian mills.

TYPICAL IMPORTS

The Board accepts the samples of Indian and United Kingdom goods, which have been submitted by the Millowners' Associations, for purposes of comparison as typical of imports from the United Kingdom and of similar goods produced in India and as sufficiently similar to character to justify their being used as a means of estimation, the degree of protection required by the Indian industry.

The Board does not accept the suggestion made by the Lancashire delegation that mills' realisation prices or the prices at which they have been selling over a substantial period of time should be considered fair selling prices within its terms of reference. The general interpretation in this country of the term "fair selling prices" has been accepted by the Board.

COST OF PRODUCTION

The Board has decided that the average capital cost of a spindle should be Rs. 63 and of a loom Rs. 1,575 for the purpose of calculating the overhead charges.

The Board has further decided that the amount of working capital required should be taken at a figure corresponding to one-fourth of the block value: that the interest thereon should be at 4-1/2 per cent; that the depreciation allowance should be 4 per cent of the block; that the profit should be fixed at 6 per cent and the managing agency commission at 10 per cent on profits before deducing depreciation.

On the basis of these overhead charges and after debiting the price of raw cotton which on expert advice the Board considers suitable for particular counts of yarn and accepting the actual manufacturing costs at the rates given by the mills and adding bleaching or dyeing charges at uniform rates supplied by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, the Board has arrived at what it considers fair selling prices for different types of cloth for which detailed costings have been given by the Millowners' Associations. The Board has compared these fair selling prices with the c.i.f. and c.i. prices of imported goods and arrived at the amount which would normally equate these prices.

The Board has taken into consideration the statement of the Millowners' Associations that United Kingdom goods enjoy certain advantages in the matter of finish and in similar other respects and has decided that these facts should be taken into account and that an addition of 2 per cent is necessary to remove the handicap of the Indian cloths.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On this basis the Board recommends that on cloths of bordered grey (i.e., chaddars, dhoties, saris and scarves), bleached goods and coloured goods (excluding prints), the duty necessary to afford adequate protection to the Indian cotton textile industry against imports from the United Kingdom, should be 20 per cent 'ad valorem.'

The Board recommends that on plain grey goods the duty necessary to afford adequate protection to the Indian cotton textile industry against imports from the United Kingdom, should be 20 per cent 'ad valorem', or 3-1/2 annas per lb. whichever is higher.

On an examination of the c.i.f. c.i. price and the mills' realisation price of closely comparable samples, submitted by importers, the Board has also come to the conclusion that its recommendation regarding the duty necessary to afford adequate protection to the Indian textile industry against imports of cotton piecegoods is justified.

Having regard to the fact that the Indian textile printing industry is yet in its infancy and that sufficient costings have not been given to justify equation of prices the Board makes no recommendation regarding the duties necessary in the case of printed goods.

ARTIFICIAL SILK

In the case of artificial silk and mixtures of cotton and artificial silk the Board finds that, in view of the dominating position attained by Japan and of the overriding influence exercised by that country where supplies and prices of artificial silk goods and mixtures in India are concerned, the Board does not feel justified in attempting to equate the prices of such goods imported from the United Kingdom to the fair selling prices of similar goods produced in India and on the information and data produced, the Board is unable to make an accurate estimation either of the protection afforded by the present tariff or of the level of duties necessary to afford adequate protection against imports from the United Kingdom of fabrics of artificial silk and mixture fabrics of cotton and artificial silk.

FAIR SELLING PRICES OF YARN

The Board has estimated the fair selling prices of yarn of different counts produced by Indian mills and has followed a method similar to that adopted in the case of cloth costings. The Board has compared these fair selling prices with the c.i.f.c.i. prices of imported yarns of the same counts, but finds the comparison complicated by the consideration

(Continued on page 10).

Baldwin's Apologia For Betrayal

"Nations' Reluctance To Apply Military Sanctions"

"FAILURE DOES NOT MEAN LEAGUE'S DEATH"

Commons Reject Labour Censure Motion

LONDON, June 23.

The House of Commons rejected Labour motion of censure by 384 votes to 170.

Mr. Baldwin said that it was not the Government's intention to condone Italy's action. They had no power to lend money to Italy and had no intention of seeking such powers. Collective security had failed because of the reluctance of nearly all nations in Europe to proceed to military sanctions. He said:

"The League's duty now is to see what it can do in the light of recent experience. Our policy is still based on the League of Nations."

TRIBUTE TO EDEN

LONDON, June 23.

Mr. Baldwin paid a tribute to Mr. Eden, who had been heart and soul in the struggle to maintain the League. The Government had rejected the idea of continuing and intensifying sanctions, because nothing but military action could now make any difference in the status of Italy in Abyssinia.

The League had received a bad setback, but the failure of the first attempt to apply collective security, in no way, meant death of the League and the matter must be taken up at the League Assembly's September meeting.

Exchange Of Views

Government, said the Premier, was engaged at present in not only forming its own conclusions, but having informal exchanges of views with the Dominions' Governments and the Governments of other members of the League, particularly, French. The second object of the Government's policy was the appeasement of the situation and there was no foundation for any suggestion that Government planned to leave the whole of Europe to look after itself provided they could safeguard themselves in the west.

Central European Security

It might come to that, if the League of Nations broke down ultimately, but Mr. Baldwin had every hope that when negotiations came between their three great countries, they could provide for the security of the Central European countries as he hoped to provide it for Britain.—Reuter.

CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GOVT.

Chamber Approves Declarations

PARIS June 24

At the conclusion of the foreign affairs debate, the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 382 votes to 198 on a motion submitted jointly by all groups forming the majority in the Chamber, approving Government's declarations and expressing confidence in the Government to defend the peace and France and collective security.—Reuter.

A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

Intense Activity In Armament

GERMANY'S FLEXIBLE FORTS

MANCHESTER (By Air Mail.)

"The most intense activity in armament is being carried on today in the Rhineland by the German Government," writes A. C. Cummings who has just returned from a visit to that country, in an article in the "Daily Dispatch."

"Though, officially, nothing, has yet been done to build fortifications there is a design to offset the defence system of the "Maginot Line" on the French side.

"I heard circumstantial stories of camouflaged "drainage works" and "reclamation areas" where for months thousands of men belonging to the Labour Corps have been digging and building sites and emplacements, intended for forts, aeroplane bases, tank parks, and anti-aircraft operations.

The German military leaders, it seems, have worked out a new kind of "flexible fortification."

In accord with Herr Hitler's latest policy of "peace in the West", they have not planned a future offensive against France, but, instead are seeking to meet and break the shock of French attack.

These "flexible forts", with permanent trenches, machine-gun "nests" aeroplanes bases, and the rest, are designed to make it impossible for France to invade Germany in pursuance of her strategic plan to support her allies in Central Europe."

Will Western Australia Secede From The Commonwealth?

MELBOURNE (By Air Mail.)

It is understood that the movement of secession from the Commonwealth is gathering greater force in Western Australia and if pursued further may produce a constitutional situation without precedent in the Empire.

The failure of the State Government to have its petition for secession considered at Westminster is reported to have determined it to pass legislation in its own Parliament asserting its independence as a self-governing Dominion and to confront the Commonwealth and Great Britain with a 'fait accompli'.

Bolivian Socialist Government's Programme

LA PAZ (By Air Mail.)

A minimum programme to serve as a basis for its future activities has been fixed by the new Bolivian Socialist Government under the presidentship of Colonel Toro.

The programme includes a definte settlement of the Chaco dispute, monetary stabilization, consolidation of the national and foreign debts, revision of the contracts which regulate relations between the state and certain big American oil companies. A special feature of the new programme are new laws concerning the labour market including the compulsory employment of 90 per cent. Bolivian subjects in all undertakings with foreign capital and personnel.

In his first speech here, colonel Toro declared that the new government would endeavour at all costs to maintain a Socialist regime.

Instead of following the Marxist recipe of suppressing the middle classes it would, however, try to eliminate the social differences by an enlightened legislation.

Sweden Disappointed With The Contemplated Sabotage

STOCKHOLM (By Air Mail.)

The Stockholm correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" wires to his journal that the sabotage of sanctions which is now being contemplated has created a painful impression in Sweden.

The fact that the League has failed cannot be forgotten. Accordingly Sweden has been faced with two alternatives, either to accept the defeat and inaugurate a new policy of absolute indifference to the League or to leave the League altogether.

The old fashioned policy of "neutrality at all costs" seems no longer practicable as in future it will be almost impossible even for Sweden to avoid entanglements.

There is however a third alternative—to reorganise the League and the collective security front on a newer and better basis.

Sweden is prepared to wait before she decides on a new foreign policy but her patience may not last long.

Inside Story Of Paris Riots

PARIS (By Air Mail.)

An inside story of the recent Paris strikes is given to the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" by Jean, a young mechanic on the Renault works employed in the artillery section of the company.

"Jean is not a Communist or a trade unionist, but mildly Socialist," writes the correspondent. "Like all the 32,000 other workers and employees of Renault, he took part in the "stay in" strike.

"At the Billancourt works, cars are now only a secondary product, but whole time and indeed more than whole time is done in the sections producing war material—tanks, aeroplanes, engines, armoured cars, and so on. The following is the simple account he gave of how it all happened."

"I arrived at the works at 7-30 on Thursday morning as usual," he said, "and I knew nothing about the coming strike. But at eight o'clock one of the chaps in my team said, "At nine o'clock we stop." By half-past nine work had stopped in the whole of our building.

MEN'S DEMANDS.

At nine o'clock one of the Communists went round saying to us: "Comrades, we must join forces to get the 40-hour working week and a fortnight's holiday with pay. We must also see that we get our wages increased by 50 to 75 centimes an hour."

"Three or four men in each team were sent out to get food. Apart from these men no worker could get out of the factory.

"To pass the time away we arranged dances in several parts.

"At two o'clock we had a grand procession from the main works down to the island on the Seine. Many of us kept saying, 'To-day, at any rate, we are the masters.'

"CALM."

"When I got back to my workshop there was still no reply from the negotiators, and it was obvious that we should have to stay the night.

"Still there was no trouble anywhere. The strikers ' watchword was 'Calm'—a word written in chalk all over the place.

"At night the dancing started all over the place. Many of the fellows had got extremely drunk by this time.

"I did not feel very well the next morning. At 6 a.m. we were allowed to go out to have coffee, or if we preferred we could help ourselves to the large cans of free coffee and bread that the Communist Municipality of Boulogne had sent to the works.

"In the meantime negotiations were continuing somewhere. Many said Renault would not have 'got off so easily' if the Whitsun holidays were not so near.

"At seven we were told that the strike was over. Renault had promised that there would be no reprisals. He had promised to increase the wages of the women earning less than four francs an hour. He also promised to examine the strikers' other demands in a broad-minded spirit.

ANOTHER STRIKE?

"If the police had come in to drive us out there would have been murder let loose and the plant would have been smashed to pieces.

"There are some Croix de Feu among us, but they supported the strikers.

"If nothing happens in a fortnight I am sure the strike will start again. Our people are determined to get their 40-hour working week.

"In the armaments section some of us work up to 4 hours a day. In other sections, such as motor cars, they work perhaps only five hours a day."

800 VILLAGERS HOMELESS

NAGPUR, June 24.

According to reliable information regarding floods on June 20 in the Nagpur District, it appears that 27 residential houses were washed away leaving no trace behind in the villages of Kondali and Dudhala situated on the two banks of the rivulet Pench.

One hundred and forty houses were considerably damaged rendering in all nearly 800 villagers homeless, but there was no loss of life. Government have appointed a Relief Committee for feeding the homeless villagers. The Bridge on the rivulet which was breached is under reconstruction whereby employment is afforded to some.—A. P.

Indian News From Here And There

GRUESOME TALE OF SUICIDE

Young Man Ends His Life On Railway Line

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, June 24.

The spell of oppressive heat was followed by torrential rain this noon in Amritsar. Accompanied by thunderstorms the downpour lasted nearly an hour.

A true but tragic story of a young man driven to commit suicide by pangs of hunger and starvation was related this morning by the deceased's relations at an inquest held by the police. It is stated that the man in question threw himself on the railway line as the Calcutta Mail was passing, as a result of which he was instantaneously decapitated and killed Parts of the body were seen scattered along the railway lines near the Amritsar station.

Poona Riot Echo

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, June 23.

The third of the riot cases, in which eight Muslims are charged for an attack on a toddy-shop in the Ganesh Peth on 24th April last, came up for hearing before the City Magistrate yesterday. After about half a dozen witnesses deposed in the witness-box, further hearing was postponed to Wednesday.

PEACE COMMITTEE.

An emergent meeting of the City Peace Committee was held in the Vishram Bag Palace last night when H. E. the Governor's reply saying that the proposed deputation of the Hindus and Muslims, that was to wait upon His Excellency to urge the withdrawal of all riot cases, should see his Private Secretary, was considered. The committee thought that, as H. E. was reluctant to see the deputation himself, it was better to drop the idea altogether for the moment.

WITNESS IN TEARS

Army Man Describes How His Son Was Roasted To Death In Cinema Fire

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 24.

The Commission of Inquiry to investigate into the cause of the fire in the Motimahal Cinema resumed hearing this morning at Sultan Bazar head police station, when six more witnesses were examined including the foreman and fireman of the Fire Brigade. They described the part played by their Fire Brigade in extinguishing the fire.

Mr. Mohamed Abdulrauf of Nizam's Army Head Quarters who had lost his nine year old son in this tragedy deposed, while tears flowed from his eyes, that he was present during the show that particular night with family. He was present in the ten-anna class. His family was in the Zenana Balcony. He heard a loud explosion before the outbraek of the fire and saw the flames shooting up. He immediately rushed in search of his family towards the Zenana entrance and found the staircase in flames. He next called out for his people but did not receive any reply. He also saw the person whom he could not identify rushing down the burning staircase. Witness also testified to the fact that some four or five persons from the public were rescuing a number of women by means of a ladder which finally broke down. Concluding his evidence he said that all the members of his family have saved except his son, who was roasted to death Haridass deposed that he saw a certain person on the balcony pushing down Mrs. Ramchender Naik who fell down unconscious.

It now transpires that Kehavulu, the electrician of the Motimahal Cinema Staff was not arrested by the police but only called and questioned for eliciting certain information.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION DEMANDED

Nagpur Congressman's Party To An Official And Its Sequel

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 24.

Mr. Chaganlal Bharuka, Vice-President, Nagpur Congress Committee and President, Congress Volunteer Corps, congratulated and entertained to dinner last night Rai Saheb K. P. Verma for his promotion to Incometax Commissionership and Rai Bahadurship. Great sensation and resentment prevails in Congress circles and an appeal has been made to the president to take action.

Haig To Tour Rural Development Centres

(From Our Correspondent)

NAINI TAL, June 24.

It is understood for the purpose of giving impetus to the rural development work in the United Provinces His Excellency Sir Harry Haig has decided to tour the rural development centres in the province.

It is understood the Government have decided to undertake the reform of the criminal tribes, propaganda for which will be carried on along with the work for the rural development.

Arrested For Alleged 'Satta' Betting

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 24.

The local police commenced drive against 'satta' betting which is becoming increasingly rife in the city.

The police in parties carried out simultaneous raids in four places in the Indian business quarter and took into custody two persons.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Jain Youth Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The news in your to-day's issue to the effect that the Jain Youths' Conference, held recently at Ahmedabad ended in uproar and that the discussion about the widow remarriage problem taking an ugly turn, the President dissolved the meeting, is absolutely false and unfounded on facts.

The said conference was held successively on the 20th, 21st and 22nd instant and finished all the work that was put down on the agenda. On the second day of the sessions, the proposition supporting the equality of men and women in the society as the right ideal was hotly discussed with special reference to the widow remarriage problem and it was properly carried by a large majority, and poll being demanded, voting resulted in 93 for and 76 against. Then on the third day also several resolutions were passed and the deliberations terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chair.

The Conference has chalked out a regular programme of work and has framed a permanent constitution with a view to give the conference a stable basis for work, and this way the Conference was quite a success. I, draw your attention as to how such false information would harm the cause which you and I have so much at heart, viz., 'the awakening of youth': and therefore request you to publish this contradiction with due prominence.—Yours, etc.,

PARAMANAND KUNVERJI,
President, Jain Youths' Conference, Ahmedabad.

"Reception To Amarnath"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There appears in your today's issue a correspondence under the caption "Reception to Amarnath" and which is signed by one who calls himself a cricket-fan. In this letter he suggests that the people of Bombay should welcome Amarnath and take him in procession on his return to Bombay. Now, Sir, I greatly deplore this suggestion of your correspondent. It seems to me that your correspondent is merely carried away by sentiments. When I first read the news about Amarnath's dismissal, I also felt great regret, for I am one of those who consider Amarnath to be a star batsman of India. It is difficult for us to judge from 6,000 miles away, as to who is wrong and who is right in the absence of sufficient data. But after reading the statement issued by H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal, one cannot but come to this sad conclusion that Amarnath was rude to the Captain as well as to the Manager on more than one occasion and that he had given sufficient cause to the Captain and the Manager to take disciplinary action against him. To his impertinent behaviour the Nawab himself bears testimony by saying that he was informed about it by cable by the Manager of the team. If what the Nawab says is true, then I say, Sir, that your correspondent's suggestion of welcoming Amarnath and taking him into procession is highly deplorable. Such an attitude on the part of the people of Bombay would mean an encouragement to the Indian cricketers to be impertinent to their Captain. In this circumstance, the best course for the cricket lovers of Bombay is to wait till the whole team returns to India and then compel the Board of Control for Cricket in India to appoint an impartial committee to investigate into this matter. If he is exonerated by the committee, then let us by all means praise and welcome him.—Yours, etc.,

K. P. SHROFF.

Khar Sharada Mandir

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you permit me to correct a misstatement in your issue of the 18th instant? In it is stated under the picture representing some Khar girls enjoying a dance, that the girls belong to 'the Montessori School conducted by the Balakan-ji-Bari, Khar.' Now the only Montessori class in Khar is the one attached to the Sharada Mandir and this latter is owned and conducted by the Khar Education Society. The Balakan-ji-Bari does not conduct any Montessori School or Class.

I am sending in this correction as Secretary of the Khar Education Society and hope you will publish it at an early date.—Yours, etc.,

VEERBAL H. MEHTA.
Khar Education Society,
Khar June 22.

ZETLAND PLEADS FOR STRINGENT PROVISIONS

Lords Pass Corrupt Practices Orders For India And Burma

LONDON, June 24.

Marquess of Zetland moved the adoption of five India and Burma Orders taken in Commons on June 12 with two trivial amendments. Explaining the purpose of the Orders relating to corrupt practices, Lord Zetland said it was desirable that as stringent provisions as possible should be made against corrupt practices. The Select Committee dealing with the Act of 1919 had approved rules dealing with the matter and the Corrupt Practices Act was passed. The Act was about to expire and it was necessary to re-enact Rules, substantially in the same form, but with two exceptions.

NEED OF EDUCATION

The Government felt they had done as much as possible by legislation to counter the evil. He looked as much to education and experience as to legislation to bring about improvements. Though Indian peoples in the early days of their experience of democracy, indulged in practices that came within these Orders, the last Committee to inquire into such matters under Sir Laurie Hammond came to the conclusion that these practices were not nearly as wide-spread in India to-day as they were in this country in the early days of its experience of democratic system.

MENACE OF VOLUNTEERS.

Marquess of Lothian asked whether there was any provision in the Orders or the Act for preventing the formation of uniformed political volunteer forces for electoral purposes. The Marquess added that the overthrow of democracy in great many countries was begun by the formation of such bodies. If the Orders did not deal with the matter he suggested it might be considered, so that the formation of such "very dangerous" organisations might be prevented.

The Marquess of Zetland replied that there was no specific provision in the Order, but the Orders had power to make further Rules. He could hardly suppose that the enrolment of uniformed bodies could be regarded as corrupt practice. Undoubtedly Governors of Provinces would have the power of using the authority executively, to prevent anything of the kind becoming a serious trouble.

The two Orders dealing with corrupt practices were approved with the amendments.

The House of Lords adopted the five Orders mentioned earlier with two amendments which were sent to the House of Commons where they will be further considered on a later day.

Lieutenant And Four Pilots Killed In Collision

CHERBOURG, June 24.

A Naval Lieutenant and four pilots were killed in the formation flight over Haineville when two naval seaplanes collided.—Reuter

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

I. L. O. Conference Adopts Draft Convention

GENEVA: June 24.

The International Labour Office Conference by 99 votes to 15 adopted the draft convention, recommending holidays with pay. The Conference has concluded.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT AND LEGISLATURES

(Continued from page 1).

will do so, I am sure, with success. It will not go to voters as a suppliant for votes for individuals on their supposed merits, but as the standard bearer of India's bag of freedom asking all those who believed in independence to stand in its ranks and support it.

SEEKERS AFTER PATRONAGE.

There are many odd groups rising up all over the country, hoping to get in the new Councils and perhaps to share in the spoils of office and patronage. Let them ask each and every one of them how they stand in regard to independence and anti-imperialism. Is there any doubt in any one's mind that it is the Congress, and the Congress alone which has effectively and gallantly fought for India's freedom and will continue to do so? Let us, therefore, not fritter away our energies and be confused by minor issues.

THE BIG ISSUE.

"The big issue demands our allegiance. India's self-respect demands that we should stand by the Congress in this and other matters. It is the Congress that counts here as well as in foreign countries when India is considered but it must be remembered that the Congress is going to the new legislatures not to co-operate, not to get petty and superficial benefits out of them, but to fight the new Act and try to break it. We know that independence will not be won in the Council Chambers but in the broad fields and factories and market places of our great country. The real struggle lies outside, but we can help it a little by our presence in the new legislatures and, therefore we have decided to go there."—United Press.

WINDFALL FOR CO-OPERATORS

U. P. Gets Rs. 67,300 Out Of Central Govt.'s Grant

(From Our Correspondent).

NAINITAL, June 24.

It is understood that the Government of India have earmarked 10 to 15 lakhs to enable the Local Governments to develop co-operative movement on sound financial foundations and have allotted Rs. 67,360 thereof to the United Provinces on the basis of membership of primary Societies. This grant is intended for training the existing staff, both official and non-official, and for the education of members, specially office-bearers of Societies and will spread over 3 years.

The Government of U. P. propose to utilize the Central Government's grants as follows: Rs. 6,930 for Educational Inspector; Rs. 15,360 for training the 1920 members and secretaries; Rs. 43,680 for training of Panchas of 1911 Societies and Rs. 1,330 for the supply of Co-operative literature.

'COUP DE ROI' WINS AT NEW CASTLE

Deadheat For Second Place In Northumberland Plate

LONDON, June 24.

The Northumberland Plate, run at New Castle, over a distance of two miles, was won by Coup De Roi which was trained by Dawson. There was a deadheat for the second place.

Following was the result:—

COUP DE ROI (E. Smith) 1
PLUNGER (Jones) 2
NEWTONFORD (Nevett) .. 3

Starting prices:—5|2 Coup De Rai; 10|1 Plunger and 5|2 Newtonford.

Seven ran. Won by four lengths, dead-heat for second place.—Reuter.

DELHI PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

Will Be Held In Last Week Of October At Hapur

MEERUT, June 23.

At a meeting of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee held last week at Meerut, it was decided to hold the Provincial Conference at Hapur. Preparations to hold the conference are being made and at a meeting of the executive committee of the Hapur Congress Committee, it was decided to appoint a provisional Reception Committee for making arrangements in connection with the holding of the Provincial Conference. The conference will be held either in the last week of September or in the first week of October, and the exact date would be announced later.

Among others who will be invited to the conference are:—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Shri Prakash M.L.A., Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Krishna Dutt Paliwal, Mohanlal Saxena M.L.A., Dr. Satyapal, K. F. Nariman, Seth Govind Das and L. Shamlal M.L.A.—United Press.

DEGREE COLLEGE FOR MUSLIM GIRLS

Deputation Waits On Minister

NAINI TAL, (By Mail).

An influential Muslim deputation waited on Sir Jwala Prashad Srivastava, Minister for Education, United Provinces on behalf of the Muslim Girls' Intermediate College of Aligarh. In the course of the address the deputationists stressed the need of opening a degree College for Muslim girls in which connection they asked for:—

1. Rs. 10,000 p. a. as recurring grant.

2. Rs. 20,000 non-recurring building grant against their collection of approximately Rs. 14,000 in accordance with the scale of grant-in-aid fixed by the government of Sir William Marris, Mr. Mackenzie and Miss Stuwart.

3. Rs. 3,000 for educational equipment and furniture against Rs. 2,000 to be collected by the Management.

In reply Sir Jwala sympathized with the cause of Aligarh girls College and promised to do all that lay in his power. He said, he himself felt there was a great need for a separate degree college for Muslim girls and that he wished it may soon be established. He could not, however, say at this time whether the Muslim University which is under the Central Government will not be an obstacle in the way of the United Provinces Government giving a grant from Provincial Revenues, but he assured the deputation that he would look into the matter.

Mr. Harrop, Director of Public Instruction, who was present also sympathised and said that he would see the legal aspect of the matter.

Mr. K. B. Shaik Abdullah, Secretary of the Girls College when interviewed said that he has decided to open the degree classes in some of the subjects at least from the next session which starts in July.

The World Of Wireless

AERIAL MATCHING

Important Factor In Commercial Broadcasting

The elements comprising a modern short-wave commercial transmitter may be divided into three—the generators with their attendant prime movers, the transmitter proper, and lastly the radiating system which is either of the Beam pattern or the omni-directional type so common to experimental stations, writes Prof. E. Duncan Smith in "Radio, Talkie and Electric News."

From the mains inlet to the aerial insulator everything is matched to get maximum efficiency on the working wave-length so that an effective serviceable signal shall be radiated.

Now no matter what power in the transmitter this is tuned in exactly the same way as the modest tenwatter used by the majority of readers all efforts ending in minimum feed in the final amplifier stage or Magnified as we call it in British practice.

MATCHING.

When this stage is reached the engineers know that the most important work has now to be undertaken, that of matching the aerial to the transmitter, and it will be noted that the word 'matching' is employed and not 'coupling' for it has not to be taken for granted that by merely coupling the aerial coil and tuning for highest aerial current, that the aebeen designed on calculated values.

This is sometimes far from being the case even if the aerial has rial is matched.

If an electrician erects a line with 1/18 and uses that for conveying the energy to drive a 10 H.P. motor, the motor will work, but a great deal of energy is wasted in the line due to it not being designed to carry the required load.

This often happens in the case of experimental transmitters. They too often confuse aerial input with useful radiation, and in a majority of cases the high anode feed and aerial current is due to making an out-of-match aerial oscillate on an odd wavelength. Hence the amateur adage 'aerial current' means 'little.'

The correct way is very simple and to understand it better let us consider the types of aerial common to experimental stations. The most common and popular is the twin fed Herzt either voltage or current feed, the feeders in the case of the former being connected at the end, and in the latter in the centre. The aerial proper is designed according to well-known formulas and the feeders are then placed in position.

In passing the writer would offer the advice that aerial be cut and feeders be attached at ground level, then the whole slung in position, this ensuring accuracy in measurement.

Where the amateur wants to make the utmost use of his power, feeders should not be tapped on to the close circuit but terminate in a coupling coil and condenser or condensers as the case may be.

Where push-pull exists, of course, feeders can be used directly, because in this case it is easy to adjust the load properly on each valve by tapping the feeders away from each side of the neutralising tap.

Transfer of energy is shown by an increase in the feed to the final amplifier and a show of current in the Aerial Ammeter or Flash-lamp bulb as the case may be and it is very necessary to keep an eye on both meters in order to arrive at true tune.

The usual run of amateur couples his aerial coil and tunes until maximum current is shown in his aerial meter but his aerial current is not, nor has never been the standard of useful radiation unless certain conditions are fulfilled.

The transmitter who follows this procedure usually ends up by returning his Master Oscillator, thus throwing his tuning out of step and on backing of coupling, his anode feed either remains stationary or worse still, rises to an abnormal value, while as we all know what should happen is that the valve feed should again sink to minimum.

This form of tuning may be likened to putting the transmitter and aerial into 'third' gear. The recognised procedure is to gradually advance your coupling until highest aerial current and highest anode feed coincide; to tight coupling is shown by a rise in anode feed when the condenser is detuned.

Taking it for granted that the valve has its rated anode volts it usually happens that on reaching the condition outlined the load is very light.

Of all the most difficult aerial to adjust the single feeder type is the most difficult and it enjoys little popularity in professional circles on the score. It is usually tapped direct onto the close circuit and to match this the feeder should be advanced gradually until, as stated, maximum feeder current and anode feed coincide, this usually being a turn for 7mc. and half a turn for 14 mc.

Vigour Restored, Glands Made Young In 24 Hours

It is no longer necessary to suffer from loss of vigour and manhood, weak memory and body, nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin, depression, and poor sleep, because an American Doctor has discovered a quick, easy way to end these troubles.

This discovery is in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, is absolutely harmless, does away with gland operations and is bringing new youth and vigour to thousands. It works directly on the glands and nerves, and puts new, rich blood and energy in your veins. In 24 hours you can see and feel yourself getting younger. Your eyes sparkle, you feel alive and full of youthful vigour and power.

And this amazing, new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, is guaranteed. It has been proved by thousands in America and is now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

NEW BROADCASTS FROM MOSCOW

Revised Programme Issued

New short-wave broadcasts in English will take place from Radio Centre, Moscow:—

DAILY

3 a.m. Moscow Time, 5-30 a.m. Indian Time on 31.51. metres.

SUNDAY

9-30 p.m. Moscow Time, 12 p.m. Indian Time on 19.76 metres.

The complete time table of broadcasts in English will be as follows:—

DAILY BROADCAST

3 a.m. Moscow Time, 5-30 a.m. Indian Time on 31.51 metres.

MONDAY

12 midnight Moscow Time, 2-30 a.m. Indian Time on 1724 and 25 metres.

WEDNESDAY

2 p.m. Moscow Time, 4-30 a.m. Indian Time on 25 metres.

12 midnight Moscow Time, 2-30 a.m. on 1724 and 25 metres.

FRIDAY

12 midnight Moscow Time, 2-30 a.m. on 1724 and 25 metres.

SUNDAY

2 p.m. Moscow Time, 4-30 p.m. Indian Time on 25 metres.

6 p.m. Moscow Time, 5-30 p.m. Indian Time on 25 and 19.89 metres.

9-30 p.m. Moscow Time, 12 p.m. Indian Time on 19.76 metres.

12 midnight Moscow Time, 2-30 a.m. Indian Time on 1724 and 25 metres.

FASTER THAN MACHINE GUNS

"Electronic Bullets", Interesting Radio Phenomenon

Believe it or not, "electronic bullets" are fired 21,000 times faster than those of a machine-gun, according to Alfred A. Ghirardi, in his book, "Modern Radio Servicing."

Ghirardi points out that the "bullets," which constitute the beam in a cathode-ray tube, such as is used in a service oscilloscope, are projected at a velocity of approximately 42,000,000 miles per hour and spattered on the tube's fluorescent screen where they cause visible light to be emitted. On the other hand, bullets leave the muzzle of an ordinary machine-gun at a velocity of only about 2,000 miles per hour. When we realize the destructive power of machine-gun bullets, we can easily appreciate what would happen to the screen and flat glass end of a cathode-ray tube, if the electrons in the cathode-ray stream had masses anywhere near as large as those of machine-gun bullets!

Many other interesting facts about cathode-ray tubes are revealed by Ghirardi in this section of his radio servicing book.

BROADCASTING IN INDIA

Some Urgent Problems Analysed For The Attention Of All-India Radio Authorities

By G. G. RAO, B.Sc

One reads with a certain amount of pity the reply, perhaps more aptly the apologia, from the Controller of Broadcasting to some newspapers' comments on the broadcasting situation in India.

KIRKE'S REPORT.

If the Kirke report does not see the light of the day, it will not be the first of its kind to claim this fame, not even in the small field of broadcasting. It will be recalled that about 1932/33 the Madras Government almost as in a fit got the services of Mr. Bulow, another B.B.C. expert, to "make a survey of broadcasting conditions" in Madras. As is usual with all such experts, he toured from the north to the south of the Province for a few months and after some experimental transmissions on 1100 metres (Long waves) settled down in Bangalore to draw up his report. And what became of this report? It never came out. Kirke's report might yet follow this example.

VALUE OF THE REPORT.

Before assessing the value of the report, it is as well to remember that Mr. Kirke came out to India, to advise the Government on broadcasting matters. Having been accustomed to a cold climate he naturally could not help wanting to come to India during the cold weather. For the matter of that, not a single overseas expert came to report on India's problem except during the cold weather. Hence it is not fair to charge Kirke for coming during the cold weather and returning before the hot weather began.

Now what investigations did he carry out to base his report on? He travelled from Delhi to very nearly Cape Comorin, from Bombay to Calcutta, as the papers said to select suitable sites for wireless stations. At one time he, along with the Controller and another expert, was to have done the tour flying all the way. A splendid idea. It would have certainly given them an airy view of things, but they had to give up the air tour and take to trains. They visited all the important towns and returned to Delhi for Kirke to write the report. What did they do, pray? They doubtless had a good look round.

It was said they went round for site selecting. But wasn't that too early? They had no idea what type of stations they were proposing, what power, what wavelength and for what class of service. A more apt instance of putting the cart before the horse could not be imagined. It appeared more like site seeing than site selecting.

TECHNICAL FEATURES OF REPORT.

For a man of Mr. Kirke's standing, it should not be difficult to draw up, seated at his own table, a really instructive report on the question of broadcasting services. As regards site selecting there are certain conditions to be satisfied such as density of population, contour of site, nature of soil, etc. May one suggest that every one of these factors could have been ascertained from the various charts and maps published by the departments of trigonometric survey, Geological survey and Census report? If there was one thing that a radio expert could and should have done for selecting a site, that was to carry out ground conductivity tests. But one can safely say that Mr. Kirke during his last flying visit to the various cities of India had neither the time nor the requisite gear to carry out any experimental tests. Hence from this point of view the sites selected by him, if any, would always be liable to the criticism that they do not carry the sanction of experiments—if they prove satisfactory, it is a stroke of good luck for Indian finance.

Another serious consideration which detracts from the value of the report is the total lack of field observations on noise intensity or noise level; hence power figures, if suggested, would again be open to the same criticism. Otherwise he would not have suggested laboratory experiments at this stage on long waves nor put off short-wave stations to a remote future nor suggested a multiplicity of low power medium wave stations.

Perhaps, it is no fault of his that he could not shake off the B.B.C. bias for medium and long waves. All the B.B.C. experts were born and bred up and had their entire being in the world of medium waves. Anything else appears uncanny to them.

CHEAP RECEIVER.

We have heard a lot about cheap receivers for India. They have apparently proved popular in Germany where the "Folkes-emphanger" (People's Receiver) has exceeded a sale figure of two million. This simple three-valve set brings in at least two programmes into the poorest of houses. It costs about Rs. 55. But may it be pointed out that to serve these two million receivers Germany has installed a whole network of high power stations of the order of 50 to 100 k.w. each? And in India late in 1936, we are talking of low power stations to cover distances of the order of two to three hundred miles and still pin our future on a cheap set! It passes one's comprehension how the four factors can go together; low power, great distances, nasty atmospherics and cheap sets.

Now coming to the explanation given by the Controller of Broadcasting, he does not explain how any one could venture to write a report essentially technical, without any technical data obtained from observations on site. This does not mean, of course, that Mr. Kirke's report when published would not be interesting reading.

It is news to many that a Research Department has been formed to carry out tests. Where is this department, who is the chief and what is the personnel of the staff? When was the recruitment made and why all this 'in camera?'

SHORT-WAVE MANIA?

It is a pity to find the Controller of Broadcasting paying no heed to all the complaints recently made in the Press owing to the reduction of short-wave transmissions from Poona (Bombay). Ever since this station started working in 1934 (?) the upcountry people had a chance of listening to this programme even under poor conditions. For some uncanny reasons, recently these S. B. transmissions have been cut down to almost nothing. Why, no one knows.

Surely the distant listener knows what he got on 31.3 from Poona these two years. He is asking for more of it not through a mania but through experience. If anybody suffers from medium and long-wave "phobia" it is the B.B.C. experts new to tropical conditions, who see nothing but red in the shortwave for India.

FADING

We have read recently ad nauseam about the deviiry of the heavyside layer, the ground ray, the reflected wave and skip and what not with reference to short-wave station for India. May one ask why all these radio—propagation pandits are silent on medium and even longwave fading? One has only to open his receiver at Poona; he occasionally gets complete jargon, wipe out and total disappearance of Bombay transmissions. This on 350 metres and 80 miles from Bombay! Long waves are not immune from fading either. The English high power station. Drottwich with 150 kilowatts in the aerial, and working on about 1600 metres suffers severe fading at Newcastle and places around. So fading there is on short, medium and long waves. Only Xs are less severe on short-waves. This is the main consideration in the tropics.

Broadcasting is comparatively still new to India; its novelty is not faded out; the average listener is prepared to be satisfied with a second grade service; it is time some wise man got in touch with the realities of the situation and proceeded straight to the task of installing two or three shortwave all-India stations. These would assure a fair service coverage to all India. Within this frame work medium, long or ultra shortwave stations could in due course be started. The former would then serve the purpose of an alternative programme of a national character.

NOT FOR ETERNITY.

After all one must realise that wireless is a vigorously growing sapling. Progress is so rapid that obsolescence seems to be threatening every project. And one really does not build for eternity, either. Those who planned regional stations for England in 1928 have already begun to doubt their own wisdom. The technique of automatic volume control, then not known, has upset Eckersley's fond calculations. From all these considerations one would have expected people at the helm to have some vision and take advantage of the prevailing enthusiasm and build a skeleton short-wave service for India.

After all why should India alone to wait for international conferences to settle wavelengths anew, find difficulty in getting short-waves allotted when tiny countries like Siam, Java and Ceylon and a number of others, have been on short-waves for years? Even distracted China has installed a 35 kilowatt shortwave station for broadcasting! It is pathetic to see the Controller and his B.B.C. advisers sitting at Simla like old folk imagining international difficulties, either congestion, foreign interference etc. if India were to have a few short-wave stations to serve her population scattered over an area 1800 miles by 1500! It is really an instance of the advice of the experts of an excellent British institution proving India's undoing.

MOSCOW PROGRAMMES FOR JULY

Complete programme of English broadcasts from Radio Centre, Moscow, will appear in next week's "World of Wireless Page".

RENDERING GOVERNOR A PASSIVE SPECTATOR!

Munshi's Case For Office-Acceptance

Out To Make Congress Political Philosophy, Ruling Creed Of Province

BOMBAY, June 24.

Mr. K. M. Munshi the well-known Congress leader of Bombay, is writing a series of articles on the burning issue of the "Acceptance of Office by Congressmen under the new Constitution". The following is the first of the series released through the "United Press":—

"The most important problem that faces the Congress to-day can easily be formulated: Whether the Congress Parliamentary Party should accept office in the province where it obtains a majority of seats in the Provincial Legislative Assembly? And if so, under what conditions? Not only Congressmen, but every Indian, even slightly interested in public affairs, is anxiously awaiting the solution of these questions. These questions will ultimately be decided by the A.I.C.C. and all loyal Congressmen will, no doubt, shape their conduct according to this decision. But in the meantime, the study of this problem from every point of view is both desirable and necessary. It can easily, of course, be solved by preconceived notions or personal predilections, but, as the question involves far reaching consequences, it can properly be decided only after a dispassionate survey of what may be called the conditions of the problem.

"These conditions are internal or subjective and external or objective. They may be examined from different points of view; the objective from the point of view of (a) the new constitution, (b) the general situation in the country, (c) forces operating on international life; and the subjective from the points of view of (a) the organization, (b) and the creed and method.

(a) THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The national strength requisite for overthrowing the Constitution is not likely to be forthcoming in two or three years time, and till such time as the nation gathers strength, the framework provided by the Constitution may be combated or circumvented but not altered. It consists of (a) the electorates, (b) the powers of the Governor, and (c) the Second Chambers. The legislatures and ministries can only exist within it.

The electorate which is the principal part of this framework is unevenly divided. In the Presidency of Bombay, for instance, one seat is given for every 1,35,913 voters in the general constituency, for every 53,413 voters in a Muslim constituency, and for every 6,000 voters in the European constituency. In the same province out of a total of 175 seats, 119 general seats represent 79 per cent of the population, while 38 represent only 11 per cent. The result of this manipulation of seats and interests will be that a majority in the province will not be necessarily represented by a majority in the Assembly. Leaders will not have the support in the Assembly commensurate with their influence outside. Isolated interests represented by small groups and speaking with an authority unwarranted by their influence in the province, will demand a share in the power and patronage of Government. A party, therefore, ready to run the Government with the aid of such reactionary groups will easily come into existence and flourish under the protecting wings of the irremovable part of the Government represented by the Governor and his Secretary.

COMMUNALIST DREAMS.

"Self-deluded communal leaders have been dreaming of communal governments, but the dreams are not likely to come true. Communal groups will fall easy victims

(Continued on Page 2).

EGG or CHICKEN ... ...

Which came first we do not know.

There is no mystery, however, about Player's.

If you ask for Player's you get England's most popular cigarette. Magnum size are now available without the coupon.

3 annas for 10

Ask for

PLAYER'S MAGNUMS

WITHOUT COUPON

PLM/19

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT DOWN

Some Southern Selling On Favourable Weather News

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER FIRM

Wheat Steady And Other Commodities Unchanged

BOMBAY, June 24.

On Wednesday crossrates ruled steady.

N. Y. COTTON QUIET.

New York cotton was quiet and slightly easy on southern selling influenced by report of widespread rain in the Eastern belt.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER FIRM.

London gold was easy but silver was firm.

WHEAT STEADY.

Wheat ruled steady. Other commodities were more or less unchanged.

SECURITIES UNDER PRESSURE.

The London Stock Exchange early showed activity on scattered buying but thereafter developed an irregular tendency. Giltedged securities came under some pressure.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, June 24.

Previous closing	11.49
To-day's opening	11.45
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	11.48
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, June 24.

Previous closing	6.27
To-day's opening	6.22
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	6.20
Difference	—.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 213

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 24.

Cotton was again fairly active on scattered buying but the general demand was rather slow with prices showing little headway. Subsequently reports of widespread rains in the eastern belt caused some liquidation and southern selling but the pressure was not heavy with the result that the undertone kept steady.

Trading in October began at 11.45 i.e. 4 points lower than previous closing. Prices early eased on lower Liverpool cables and liquidation and southern selling but later the market rallied on scattered trade buying and covering with October rising to 11.50 but the higher level attracted renewed liquidation on reports of favourable weather news.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.48 with a decline of 1 point for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 24.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July	(12.33/12.33) 12.15/12.15
October	(11.66/11.65) 11.45/11.45
December	(11.59/11.58) 11.40/11.38

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool June 24.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July	(6.64) 6.58
American October	(6.27) 6.21
Egyptian July	(8.87) 8.83
Egyptian October	(8.79) 8.75

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 24.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 214 and Rs. 213 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 213/4 with New York futures about 3 points d wn.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Teas Neglected

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Jutes ruled steady and moderate turnover was put through. In coals fair volume of business resulted at steadily advancing rates. Teas were neglected. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Two and threefourth per cent new loan 1948/52 100/8; three and a half per cent Government paper 98/12; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 107/3; four per cent loan 1960/70 115/9; five per cent 1939/44 108/7; five per cent loan 1945/55 120/10; five per cent loan 1939/40 107/13 small odd lot.

Banks:—Imperial conty 385; Reserve Bank 131.

Railways:—Baraset Basirhat 59/8; Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 80; Hoshiarpur Doab 98; Hardwar Dehra 12; Mymensingh Bhairabbazar Rebate 98; Sara Serajganj 100/8.

Cottons:—Dunbar pref 138; Mohini mills ordy 10/14 small lots.

Coals:—Amalgamated 22/12; Burrakur 13/1; Equitable 29; Raneegunge 26/10; Sendra 11; Talcher 1/8.

Jutes:—Agarpara ordy 19/14 ex div; do pref 131/8 ex div; Anglo India 380; Auckland 172 small lot; Bally 174 small lot; Belvedere 334 small lot; Cliva 22/10; Howrah 47/10; do A. pref 142; Hukumchand 9/10; do pref 104; Kamarhatty 470; National 20/15; Nuddea 38/8; Reliance pref 157/8.

Miscellaneous:—Benares electric 15/14 Bengal telephone 14/14; Jubbulpore electric 13/4; Upper Ganges electric 12/8; Indian Steel and wire products ordy 101; do defd 25/4; British India Corporation ordy 3/11; Dunlop rubber pref 133/8 ex div; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 129; Bengal paper ordy 110/8; do pref Rs. 50 paid up 75; titaghur paper pref Rs. 100 paid up 168 small odd lot; do defd 11/2 cum div; Dyer Meakin Breweries 34; New Savan sugar 13/6; Tezpore tea pref 10/14.

Debentures:—Four per cent 1906/36 Calcutta Municipal 100/8 small lot; four per cent 1907/37 do 102 small lot; four per cent 1912/42 do 106 small lot; four per cent 1907/37 Calcutta Port Trust 102 small lot; five and a half cent 1956/86 do 128/8 small lot; four and a half per cent 1936/86 Clive building 102/8.—A.P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 24.

Previous closing	5.02 5/32
To-day's opening	5.02 5/16
To-day's closing	5.02 3/8

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 24.

Previous closing	5.01 15/16
To-day's opening	5.02 1/4
To-day's closing	5.02 7/16
Difference	+.00 1/2

FRANC RATE

London, June 24.

Previous closing	76.07
To-day's opening	76.09
To-day's closing	76.06
Difference	+.09

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 24.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.02 1/4 and then eased to 5.02 3/16 on the lack of support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.02 7/16

Franc opened at 76.09 and remained practically steady with slight variations.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 76.16.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 24.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 5/8d.	19 13/16d.
Forward	19 5/8d.	19 13/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 24

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-9) £6-18-7 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, June 24.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, June 24.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.74)	5.74 1/8
New York on Bombay (37.87)	37.93
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 1/8)	0.94 1/4
London on Milan (63.81)	63.81
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16)	1-2 7/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 24.

Silver opened quietly steady at Rs. 49, 49/1 and 49/3. Prices displayed improved sentiment on scattered local buying but the activity on the whole was somewhat slow. However better London cables induced some fair support although subsequent easier London cables caused loss of earlier gains. Prices closed steady at Rs. 49/2, 49/3 and 49/5.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/5/3, 34/5/6 and 34/5/6. Prices declined on scattered selling and realising in the absence of good foreign cables with prices moving in a very narrow range. The market closed steady at Rs. 34/5/0, 34/5/3 and 34/5/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 24.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 72 and October 72 1/4. The market was quiet but steady in the absence of any particular activity influenced by quieter foreign cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 24.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.95 1/2 Prices improved on scattered local buying and covering influenced by better outside cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 24.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£184 3/4 buyers £185 sellers. Firm) £195 1/2 buyers £185 3/4 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£15 1/16 buyers £15 3/16 sellers. Steady) £15 3/16 buyers £15 5/16 sellers. Very steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 3/4 to £41 1/8) £40 3/4 to £41 1/8

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, June 24.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India and speculators bought and sold. China sold. Market steady."

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/2) 7 1/2 paid and buyers. Forward (7 5/8) 7 3/4 paid and sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11

Indian Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/4

JUTE

New Crop June and July (£17 5/8 sellers) £17 1/4 paid and sellers.

Dunlop June (£21) £21 sellers

Lightning June (£19 1/4) £19 1/4 sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£12 3/4 sellers) £13 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata June July (£11 3/16 £11 1/4 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal June (£14 9/16 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September 1936 delivery

Bombay, June 24.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	10	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	10	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	10	9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	9	9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7	9	9
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7	9	9
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7	9	9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 24.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	7	6
Wheat May 1937	4	11	0
Linseed September	7	9	9
Linseed May 1937	7	4	9

The market was steady.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, June 23

July	14.54
August	14.70
September	14.78

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 23

July	73 3/8d.
October	72 3/4d.
December	72 1/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 23

July	dol. 0.95 3/8
September	dol. 0.96
December	dol. 0.97 1/4

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, June 23

September	2.75—1
December	2.66—2
January	2.47—1
May	2.47—1

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 24

Java ready	13 7 6
June shipment	4 1 0
July Sept shipment	4 0 0
Oct Dec shipment	3 15 6
Kesar ready	13 4 0
Saraya ready	13 2 0
Spot Java	F. 3.80

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 24.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs 37; Lowest Rs. 36/5/6; Closing Rs. 36/6/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August. Opening Rs. 48/6; Highest 48/8; Lowest Rs. 47/8/6; Closing Rc. 47/14

Cotton Seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 21/9; Lowest Rs. 21/2/9; Closing Rs. 21/3/6.

Industrial Shares Strong On Stock Exchange

SUBSTANTIAL RISE IN TEXTILES

Rubber Firm With Good Enquiry

LARGE GOLD PURCHASES BY BANK ...OF ENGLAND

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 24.

...On the Stock Exchange industrials displayed strength notably Bristol Aeroplanes on the publication of the issue with terms favourable to holders.

Among Textiles Paton and Baldwin Registered a substantial rise as profits increased dividend but in Kaffirs activity quietened, profit-taking causing irregularity.

Rubber was firm with good trade inquiry.

A feature of the money market was the continued large bank of England gold purchases amounting to over 2 1/2 million in the last three days.

Wall Street was irregular and the sentiment was reactionary.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 24.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £97 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, June 15,	£97
Tuesday, June 16,	£97
Wednesday, June 17,	£97 1/8
Thursday, June 18,	£97 1/4
Friday, June 19,	£97 1/4
Monday, June 22	£97 3/4
Tuesday, June 23	£97 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 24.

Kaffirs after being firm on renewed buying became rather irregular. Other wise markets generally were quiet but the undertone was favourable rubber shares were firm. Oil shares were steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 7/8) £85 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 5/8) £107 5/8.

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 7/8) £108 7/8.

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 1/8) £117

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£706) £106 1/8.

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/8) £115 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-1 1/2) 20-9

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 5/8) £4 5/8

Hydro Electric (/7 3/8) £7 5/8

Musical Industries (25-6) 25-6.

Princhin Johnson (47-8) 47-6

Imperial Chemical (39-0) 39-0

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2

Woodsworth New Ford (135-3) 135-3

Realisation 1930 (£91 1/2) £91 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (34-4 1/2) 34-9

University Ordinary (33-9) 33-9.

Ford Motors (32-6) 32-6

Cable Wires £6 3/4) £6 3/4.

British American Tobacco (116-10 1/2) 116-10 1/2.

Camera A (£9) £9

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (158-9) 158-9

P and O S N Company Defd (21-9) 21-9

Distillers (104-7 1/2) 104-7 1/2

Bred and Dyers (7-7 1/2) 7-7 1/2

British Celanese (11-0) 11-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (52-6) 52-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (50-10 1/2) 50-10 1/2.

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2

Western Limited Ordinary (25-7 1/2) 25-7 1/2.

Inter Nickels (50 1/8) 50 3/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (7-3) 7-9

Tata Iron and Steel (101 1/2) 102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 24.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98) £97 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£118) £118

4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110) £110.

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£109 3/4 £109 3/4.

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (19-0) 18-6

Donaro Tea (43-1 1/2) 42-6

Empire of India Ceylon (28-9) 28-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-0) 27-6

Gula Kelampong (25-0) 25-7-1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-9) 31-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

MINING SHARES

Nandy (61-3) 61-3.

Burma Corporation (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2

Rio Tintos (£13 1/2) £13 1/8

East Rand Proprietors (63-6) 63-6.

Rand Imam (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 7/8) £14 7/8

Goddar New (£10 5/8) £10 5/8.

Moddar New 49-3) 42-6

Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12

Spring Mines Split Shares (41-3) 40-7 1/2

Union Corporation (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (38-9) 39-4 1/2

Anglo Iranian (84-4 1/2) 84-4 1/2

Burma Oil (96-3) 96-10 1/2

Mexican Eagle (24-1 1/2) 23-0

Shell Transport (£98-1 1/2) £98-9

Royal Dutch (£36 1/2) £36 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western £47) £47 1/2

L M Ford (£22 1/2) £23 1/4

L N E R Def (£5 1/8) £5 1/8

Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 1/2

London Paris 5' per cent (£134) £134 1/2

London Board G Stock (£101 3/4) £101 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York June 24.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 66 3/4) dol 65 5/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35 dol 34 7/8

U S Steel Common (dol 64 1/2) dol 63 3/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 129) dol 129 1/2

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 156 October 148 at Cross Rate 5.01 5/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug + Liverpool July 6.57 Rs. 62 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 + Liverpool May 6.08 Rs. 49 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 223/8 New York July 12.18 Rs. 45 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.01 5/32

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 215 New York May 11.52 Rs. 40 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.01 5/32

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 20th June	6,393
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,807,778
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,305,143
Increase	502,635

BOMBAY METALS.

Bombay, June 24.

Standard Copper Cash	£36-15-0
Standard Copper 3 months	£37-0-0
Electrolytic copper	£41-2-6
New York.—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 32-10-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 38-12-0
Tone:—Steady.	

MUNICIPAL RENT INCREASE RAMP

(Continued from Page 6).

resolutions are passed as several meetings are held on the same day. Somehow or other this resolution was passed and the Municipal Executive took no action till the resolution to reduce rents was passed.

Now as a counterblast the Municipal Executive have issued notices to the tenants to vacate or pay increased rents. To one it is extraordinary that whereas one would expect mercy and charity from the Indian head of the Improvement Department towards the poor, on the contrary one sees constant persecution of these poor people.

On Thursday next the 25th instant priority is to be asked for my resolution asking the Municipal Commissioner to cancel his notices and not to charge extra rents and I trust that all nationalist members and those who have interests of the poor at heart will make it a point to attend. This is a question of the poor Hindus. Mussalmans and Christians and I hope that full support will be given to the resolution and the poor in the city will be helped to the best of our ability.—Yours etc.,

J. N. CHOKSY.

ELECTION DRIVE IN U. P.

Move For Ensuring Return Of Nationalist Muslims

NAINI TAL, June 24.

The meeting of the U. P. Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board concluded last evening, after having discussed various important problems for three days. Pt. Govind Ballab Pant, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Mr. Keshav Prasad Malaviya, Messrs. Venketsh Narain Tewari and Govind Sahai attended the meeting.

The Board decided to set up candidates for the forthcoming elections to the Council of State. It is understood the Board considered it necessary to enlarge its Secretariat and to appoint special secretaries for purposes of general organisation, publicity and propaganda. Prominent Congressmen are to be placed in charge of the various division to organise Congress committees to check the electoral rolls so as to secure entry of all qualified voters in the lists and also to collect material and data for final selection of candidates on behalf of the Congress and to conduct the campaign in a systematic manner in accordance with the definite plan of action.

A Finance Committee has also been set up. Members of the Board when questioned about the chances of their candidates in the forthcoming elections to the Provincial Legislatures in the U. P. said that they were confident about capturing the majority of seats.

There was strong likelihood that some understanding might be arrived at between the Congress and the Muslim League in the Province in the near future with a view to ensure return of nationalist Muslims from every Muslim Constituency. They are likely to agree not to set up candidates against each other.

MORE MEMBERS ON BOARD.

The Board co-opted seven more members in order to provide representation for different classes and interests. Messrs. Yusuf Imam, Hariharnath Shastri, Abdul latif, Maulvi Bashir Ahmed, Ramratan Gupta, Choudhuri Biharilal and Choudhri Raghu Bir Narain have been co-opted to the Board which will now consist of eighteen members.

The following Congressmen have been put in charge of the division noted against their name to organise and do necessary propaganda work:

Allahabad:—Mr. Benketsh Narain Tewari,

Benares:—Mr. Sampurnanand,

Agra:—Mr Paliwal,

Meerut:—Mr Mahabir Tiyagi,

Rohilkhand:—Seth Damodar Swarup,

Kumaon:—Mr. Badridat Pande,

Lucknow:—Mr. Mohanlal Saxena,

Fyzabad:—Mr. Bishember Dayal,

Gorakhpur:—Mr. Baldev Chaubey and,

Jhansi:—Diwan Satrughan Singh.—United Press.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES ON BRITISH TEXTILES

(Continued from Page 7.)

that different brands of the same counts of yarn are sold at varying prices.

The Board finds that on counts of 40s the duty required to afford adequate protection varies from nothing to 2.84 annas per lb. and on counts of 50s from nothing to 0.88 annas per lb., and on counts of 60s from nothing to 10.9 per cent 'ad valorem.' On a review of the whole position the Board has come to the conclusion that the existing levels of duty afford adequate protection to the industry and recommend that on yarn of counts 50s and below the duty should be 5 per cent 'ad valorem' or 1-1/4 annas per lb. and on counts above 50s 5 per cent 'ad valorem.'

The Board finds that there is not much direct competition between the products of the handloom industry and imports of the United Kingdom. The adjustment of the interests of handloom weavers and of the spinning industry is a matter beyond the purview of the Board.

RAILWAYS AND ROAD TRANSPORT

(Continued from Page 6)

freights. When an unprecedented fall in prices of agriculture products has taken place freights are climbing.

Transport Ministry

The public must take up the question in right earnest. A dangerous situation has arisen. By providing a direct and immediate interest in Railway finances, the Provinces may be coerced to curb the road competition. There is a danger of an unholy alliance of the Provinces and the Railway Board. If they stifle road development by Legislative action not only the road and the road users, but the country at large will suffer. A broad all-India policy based on needs of the country is essential. Great issues are at stake, and floundering about with patchwork policy is not only useless but dangerous.

The European Group in the last Assembly session is to be congratulated upon its insistence of the creation of a Transport Ministry. Let us hear more about it and turn the words into deeds.

"MASSACRE DAY" IN AHMEDABAD

Police Posted At Schools Ask Demonstrators To Disperse

AHMEDABAD, June 24.

The failed Matric students observed "Massacre Day" to-day. Hundreds of students passed through the streets in procession and demonstrated in front of the secondary schools as a result of which some of them had to be closed.

Posse of constables were posted at all schools in the City and the demonstrators were asked to disperse.

In the evening a meeting was held, at which resolutions were passed protesting against the "massacre" of students and supporting the students' demand for a liberal result.

SENATE CRITICISED.

The meeting congratulated those Senators of the University who had taken up the students' cause at the University meeting, and condemned the action of those Senators who had brought a censure motion against the sympathising Senators.

The meeting also condemned the action of Mr. Balwantrai Thakor, a member of the Senate and Congressman, who is the proprietor of a local High School, in "roughly handling the demonstrators and for calling police aid."—United Press.

NEW ERA IN SOVIET LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 6.)

are people who make marriage and divorce their routine and even a petty means of commercial enterprise. However, the number of supporters who warmly welcome the proposed laws is tremendous, and it will no doubt soon be made into law.

Boon To Mothers

"Izvestia", the official newspaper of the Soviet Government, writes in its editorial: "Not for a moment can it be doubted that the call of the Government will meet with an exceptional response among the peoples of the U.S.S.R., particularly among the toiling women".

"The birth of a new society in a backward country exhausted by the World War, intervention and the Civil War of the Whites against the toiling masses, took place under such difficult conditions that mothers did not have an elementary economic (or any other) basis for the fulfilment of one of their most important social (as well as biological) functions" says "Izvestia" and continues, "the historical situation did not permit the problems of the family, children, rearing of a healthy generation to be raised in their full importance."

"But historical limitations must not be reduced to an absolute law. The historical phase which the country has entered has wiped out the obnoxious heritage of the past, has created a new type of society—socialism—and has sharply improved the living, material and spiritual standards of the millions in the city and village."

The newspaper concludes: "The care for the education of children, the desire to have them and to to bring them up, becomes one of the guiding ideas at this new stage of development of socialism. This idea coincides also with the desire to safeguard vast masses of women against the most harmful effects of abortions."

The organ of the All-Union Council of Trade Unions, "Trud", writes that important duties have been placed upon the trade unions with the submission of the draft law for discussion by the population of the U.S.S.R. The paper writes: "The trade unions must explain to the working men and women the enormous significance of the draft law for the toiling women, for the prosperity of our great country. They (the trade unions) must shoulder the tremendous task of providing working mothers with all conditions for the bringing up of children."

COTTON DECLINES ON RAIN REPORTS

Speculation Selling And Long Liquidation

Mill Demand Less Active

Flattering June Weather Discourages Buyers

BOMBAY, June 24.

The New York cotton futures market was easier on Tuesday on reports of good rains in some sections of the Eastern and Central Belts and showers in parts of Arkansas and Oklahoma.

CONFLICTING ADVICES

Recent weather cables have been rather conflicting. Some state that excessive heat is causing anxiety while others including Garside believe that the American cotton crop is generally progressing favourably.

FLATTERING MONTH

Whatever may be the present state we have often found June as a flattering month. The start of the crop is late about a fortnight and still we have to pass through the most critical months of July and August.

TEMPORARY DECLINE

In view improvement in weather, the market is subject to a temporary decline but in view of strong statistical position, we believe that lower prices will attract more buyers.

Bombay, June 24.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was easier on decreased buying influenced by more favourable crop conditions and selling on a reaction theory. There was speculative selling and long liquidation caused by good rains in some sections of Eastern Belt and Central Belts; Arkansas and Oklahoma. Demand from mills of less active and the general feeling was in favour of a temporary reaction.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 3 points with October 11.66 but declined 18 points from the opening less on heavy general selling. October was quoted 11.48 which was lowest level for the day and the market closed at a net decline of 16 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 13 points at 12.18c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 14 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 12 points at 12.40c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 9 points with October 6.29. There was short covering and fresh speculative buying on weather and tight spot situation but there was some profit-taking. Later on prices declined on liquidation with bearish weather report but prices again recovered on short covering, trade calling and hedge lifting. The market closed at a rise of 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 8 points up at 7.12d.

Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady. Sakels closed at a rise of 3 to 11 points and Uppers advanced 4 to 19 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 14 to 24 points.

INDIAN STRADDLES.

Messrs. Reynolds Gibson state: Locally, conditions have ruled on similar lines to those existing for some little time past, although on one or two days more activity was displayed. The parity between here and the American Exchanges for next crop options has shown some slight widening and this has led to further sales, mainly in October, against purchases overseas. It is argued by some that it is somewhat dangerous to be selling October here as this, with a late yield may easily prove to be practically an old crop position. We do not attach too great importance to this, however, for although it may be difficult to get much cotton here for October there should be little disposition on the part of the trade or operators to stock up during that month with the prospect of relatively cheaper cotton heading here a few weeks later. This undoubtedly should be the case if the coming crop is a reasonably full one, as with little chance of any loan Liverpool should prove attractive as being the relatively dearest market. We therefore think a very fair and safe proposition to sell here and buy in New York when practicable at around 140 points true difference.

PRICE DIFFERENCES.

The relationship between Bombay and this market is also being watched with a certain amount of interest. It is now possible to trade freely in April/May 1937 Broach, which is running at about 105 points difference compared to May 1937 American in Liverpool, whilst the old crops are considerably further apart, the difference between July here and July/August Broach being about 145. Whilst we realise that many things may happen between now and the period when the next Broach crop moves, it seems fairly attractive to start purchases here against sales in Bombay around the current parity, providing, of course, that patience is exercised and the intention is to take advantage of any reduction in premium.

Steadiness is very much to the fore with the nearer months here and the premium at which both May and July stand as compared to next crop options is firmly held. There seems a little relief to the position here, but we do not anticipate any pronounced movement either way.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October highest 11.66 plus 03 (10 a.m.)

Lowest 11.48—minus 15. (1.56 p.m).

Liverpool October highest 6.29 plus 09.

Lowest 6.14 plus 04..

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros. & Co., New York cable:—

22nd, June:—Local speculators and trade buying. Good business in dry goods market. Weather reports are conflicting. Spot market was strong notwithstanding some possibility of releases of additional loan cotton.

23rd, June:—Speculative selling and liquidation caused by good rains in some sections of the Eastern and Central belts. Arkansas and Oklahoma. Demand from mills less active. Think decline is only temporary.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach & Co., New York cable:—

22nd, June:—Temperatures are too high for the plant in the South-West and rain is beginning to be needed. Good trade demand. Increasing activity in goods market. Hedging practically absent. Think present tendency of market is towards higher prices.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Rains reported in some sections in the Eastern Belt. Notwithstanding more favourable weather report, advance owing to the good trade demand. Offerings very limited. The feeling here is "Bullish."

New York.—To-day's selling mostly by longs realising. Local feeling is that the market is entitled to a reaction after such an advance. Technical position strengthened by longs liquidating. Decline may go somewhat further but think it a good time to buy around present level with a view to buy more if market declines.

Mr. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

Crop condition generally good except irreparable damage and some loss acreage previous drought areas East. America: Cloth sales well above production; activity increasing. England: Improved offtake. Continent: Well maintained.

Cables received from their Liverpool Agents:—

Between midnight and daylight, continued rains Eastern Belt, Central Belt and Arkansas. Weather cool.

Realising on more rains East and less urgent demand.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 23.

July	12.18—14
October	11.49—14
December	11.41—16
January	11.43—14
March	11.46—12
May	11.52—12
Middling Spot	12.28—13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 23.

July	12.18—14
October	11.43—17
December	11.39—16
Middling Spot	12.40—12

New York 10.55 a.m.—

July	12.31
October	11.64
December	11.58

Noon Call.—

July	12.24
October	11.58
December	11.51

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 23.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports, 3,000.

Day's exports to Great Britain, nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 1,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 23.

June	6.77+07
July	6.64+07
August	6.52+07
September	6.39+07
October	6.27+07
November	6.18+07
December	6.17+07
January	6.17+07
February	6.17+07
March	6.16+07
April	†.16+07
May	6.15+07
Middling Spot	7.12+08

10.12 A.M. QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 23.

July	6.66
October	6.29

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 23.

July	8.67
October	8.79
November	8.83
January	8.70
March	8.61
May	8.56
June	8.56
Middling Spot	9.12

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 24

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D June December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 3/4
Banks selling T T	264 3/4
Banks buying T T	262 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	571
Banks buying T T	581
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/4
Banks buying T T	77 1/2
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 23rd instant	5.02 11/32
Japan/London 24th instant	1/2 3/32
Java/London 24th instant	7.37
Hongkong/London 24th instant	1/3 1/2
Shanghai/London 24th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 23rd instant	76.07
London/Belgium 23rd instant	29.67 1/2
London/Switzerland 23rd instant	15.42
London/Berlin 23rd instant	12.46 1/2
London/Stockholm 23rd instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 23rd instant	5.01 15/16
London Amsterdam 23rd instant	7.41 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 23rd instant	£6-18-9
Silver London Ready 23rd instant	19 5/8
Silver London Forward 23rd instant	19 5/8
Silver New York Ready 23rd instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos 23rd instant	7/8 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 23rd instant	13/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money: Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 24

Following a decline of 14 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 214/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 214/12 on scattered buying. At this level there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 214/4 but renewed buying again hardened prices to Rs. 214/12. Broach July August was quoted at Rs. 222/8.

American advices were bearish and most of the urgent demand is well covered. If the present favourable weather continues, we think prices will decline further.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 7 points but the market opened at a decline of 5 points. The local market was easy on long Liverpool advices and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	.....	221	0 0
Broach A/M.	.....	213	8 0
Oomra July	.....	206	12 0
Oomra D/J.	.....	193	12 0
Bengal July	.....	179	0 0
Bengal D/J.	.....	155	0 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bdmbay, June 24.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U P	... 193	189	184	180	
Punjab	... 193	189	-84	180	
Oomra No. 3	219	216	213	209	...
C. P. No. 1	229	226	223	219	...
C. P. No. 2	225	222	219	215	...
Broach No. 2	...	231	227	224	220
Punjab-Ame.	...	241	237	234	230
Surat	...	266	262	259	255
Rajpipla	...	263	259	256	252
Navsari	...	272	268	265	261

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 24.

Bengal Superfine	190/192
Bengal Fine	187/188
Bengal F.G.	184/185
C. P. 1 Fine	219/220
C. P. 2 Fine	216/218
Arvi Fine	216/218
Ellichpur Fine	216/218
Berar Fine	212/214
Khamgaon Fine	212/214
Mulkapur Fine	205/208
Khandesh Fine	198/203
Jalna/Sailu Fine	200/203
Burwah Sanavad	212/215
Mathia	188/183

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Somewhat unsettled. Possibly scattered thunder showers. Cooler.

Central: Generally fair, continued warm possible thunder showers.

Western: Generally fair. continued warm.

Broach Fine	223/226
Dhollera	217/219
Punjab/American	223/228
Sindh-American	223/228
Cambodia	263/268
Compta	228/233
Westerns	213/223
Miraj	213/216
Jagadia Ankleshwar	255/257
Surat	258/259
Navsari	268/270
Kampala	346/348
Manza	323/328

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 24.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.
Khandesh	51	299,930
Central India	633	269,092
Barsi and Nagar	224	168,166
Hyderabad-Gaorani	48	39,176
Berar	63	337,302
Central Provinces	51	89,680
Total Oomras	1,070	1,203,346
Dholera	265	229,076
N.-W. Provinces	...	62,095
Rajputana	320	93,696
Sind-Punjab	...	454,392
Broach	266	383,598
Coompta and Dharwar	465	81,153
Westerns-Northerns	391	50,823
Cocoanada	103	45
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	353	16,377
Persian	...	9
American	...	25,390
Egyptian and African	1,028	211,534
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	4,261	2,812,039

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 18th June

In full-pressed Bales.

	22-6-36	This year.
Europe	437	471,914
Japan and China	8,946	1,186,172
Coast Ports	400	36,453
Up-country by Rail	...	189,482
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	21,145
Total	9,782	1,905,166

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (in 1,000's)

Total forwarded	2,481	58	2,297
East Indian forwarded	398	11	327
Total stock	—	706	—
East Indian stock	—	80	—

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 23

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	5.01 15/16
Paris	76.07
Berlin	12.46 1/2
Madrid	36.72
Amsterdam	7.41 1/2
Brussels	29.67 1/2
Milan	63.81
Berne	15.42
Prague	121.06

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, June 23

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 3/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 24

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 100/5/6

3 per cent 1951/54 103/7/0

3 per cent 1941 104/7

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/1

4 per cent 1943 110/10

4 per cent 1960/70 115/4

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/4

5 per cent 1939/44 108/8

5 per cent 1940/43 110/13

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/6

TAX-FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/11

4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 110/13

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 109/8

4 per cent M Deb 1974 108/8

5 per cent M Deb 1959 118/8

6 per cent M Deb 1954 130

6 per cent K P T 1956 130

6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened firm at Rs. 99/1/6 on higher sterling advices, but declined to Rs. 98/14/6 to close steady at Rs. 99. Next settlement quotes 1 1/2 to 2 annas lower.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 22

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 1/2
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	118
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	100 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	102 1/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 5/8
3 1/8 per cent War Loan	106

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 23

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£73
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£85 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£97 7/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£115 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£106
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69	£117 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 1/2
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£13 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£102 1/2
National Bank of India	£44
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 1/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, June 23

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 13/16 per cent to 7/8 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent to 13/16 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

Interest day to day loan 1/4 per cent to 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, June 23

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

C and F Calcutta per cwt

June July nominal 6/7 1/2

C and F Bombay per cwt

June July nominal 6/4 1/2

C and F Karachi per cwt

June July nominal 6/4 1/2

WALL-STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, June 23

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. p.a.	55
Amer. Forn Power 7 p.c. p.a.	35
Electric Bond Common	21
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	84
Columbia Gas	20
United Corpn.	7
Int. Tel. & Tel.	15
American Tel. & Tel.	169
Western Union Telg.	87
Chesapeake & Ohio	59
New York Central	36 1/4
Erie R. R.	13
Pennsylvania R. R.	34
Union Pacific R.R.	132
Great North Pfd.	40
Northern Pacific Rly.	29
United States Steel	63 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 3/4
General Motor	65 3/4
Sperry Corp.	20
Westinghouse Airbrake	43
Int. Cement	48
Socony	12 3/4
Chase Bank	41 1/2
National City Bank	36
Sun Life of Canada	470
Int. Nickel of Canada	50 1/4
Montgomery Ward	45
Slightly reactionary. developments awaiting.	Political

Total Business:—1 1/4 million.

Slightly Better Demand In Shares

Moderate Turn Over And Steady Tone

Steel, Cement And Powers Improve

BOMBAY, June 24.

The local share bazar opened quiet and prices declined slightly under scattered selling but later on prices improved on steady support by interested operators.

The market appears bullish but there is absence of any enthusiastic buying and a careful study of daily fluctuations will show that prices are sustained around present level.

Some old bulls have unloaded their purchases on new buyers around present level and these new comers are forced to sustain prices. Old bulls are out of the game and possibly there may be artificial support to attract new buyers. Present prices are not attractive and it will be advisable to secure profits on speculative holdings.

Tata Steel deferred shares after declining to Rs. 707 improved to Rs. 720. Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 181-8. Tata Power shares also rallied to-day and Cement shares fared well. The tone of the market was steady. Budly differences were narrow.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, June 24.

100	Ahm. Advance	275 0
500	Bombay Cotton	10 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	668 12
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	136 4
100	Central India	223 12
100	Colaba	117 8
100	Coorla	85 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	115 10
100	Gokak	161 4
1000	Hindustan	1705 0
100	Indore	54 6
100	Khatau	61 4
100	Kohinoor	209 6
250	Laxmi	585 0
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	705 0
250	Modern	41 0
50	Mysore	85 10
100	New Great	111 4
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	33 4
1000	Sholapur	1810 0
50	Simplex	X.D. 61 4
100	Swadeshi	160 10
100	Swan	83 2
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1185 0
1000	Western	760 0

BANKS.

50-110	Baroda	113 0
25-50	Central	34 4
500	Imperial	1572 8
125-100	Im. Conty.	390 0
50-100	India	130 0
100	Reserve Bank	130 12
5	Union	5-7-0

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	37 8
70	Gwalior	125 0
160	Indian	528 12
100	Katni Dfd	2295 0
100	Katni Ord.	388 12
75	Okha	281 14
10	Punjab	26 8
100	Sahabad	496 4
70	United	144 4

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	12 10
15-75	New India	42 4
200	Oriental	4920 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 2

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	165 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1642 8
10	Ajmer	13 2
50	Bom. Tram	159 11
100	Bombay Suburban	202 8
10	Broach	11 8
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	230 0
100	Surat	191 4
100	Tata Hydro	178 7
1000	Tata Power	1633 12

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	902 8
100	C. Province	98 0
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujrat	88 0
100	Mandra Bhon	99 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	99 0
500	Tapty Valley	786 4

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	37 12
30	Tata Steel Def.	726 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	182 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	235 0
50	Belapur Sugar	195 0
250	Bombay Steam	296 4
125	Bombay Burma	463 12
50	Bombay Burma Con.	158 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5-12-9
50	Bombay Telephone	114 0
100	Indian Bleaching	110 0
100	Indian Radio Defd.	532 8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	520 0
1000	Port Canning	575 0
15	Scindia	18 15
30	Premier Construction	85 4
25	Tata Oil	18 0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,453 12
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	305 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5	p.c. Central India	523 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 24

Century 135 136

Bombay Dyeing 667 665 668 667 671 668

Kohinoor 209 208 209

Central India 226 228

New Great 111

Simplex 62 61

Swadeshi 160

Bundi 37/2 37/8

I Cement 521 520 523 532 531 528

Punjab 26/6 26/8

Shahabad 492 496

Andhra 1640 1637 1642 1640 1642

Tata Hydro 178/2 176/14 178/7

Tata Power. 1637 1630 1631 1625 1635 1633 1645

Tram Ord 159/6 159/11

T Steel Defd 711 705 716 721 715 725 726

T Steel Ord 180 179/8 181/8 181 182 181/4 182/4

Tata Steel 2nd pref 156/12 156/8 160/4 159/8

Bellapur 191 188 195 194 195

B Steam 295 296/4

B Burma 462 457 463 462 463

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 24

Yesterday London gold was quoted unchanged at £6-18-9. London silver market was steady at a rise of 1/16d. to 19 5/8d. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-2 3/8. In the absence of any important development in foreign markets. The local market is keeping quiet but steady around present level with a moderate turnover.

GOLD

Ready	.....	34 5	3
Ashad delivery	.....	34 5	6
Ashad tejimandi	.....	0 3	0
Shrawan delivery	.....	34 5	3
Shrawan tejimandi	.....	0 6	3

SILVER

Ready	.....	49 0	0
Ashad delivery	.....	49 1	0
Ashad Tejimandi	.....	0 9	0
Shrawan delivery	.....	49 2	6
Shrawan Tejimandi	.....	1 4	0

LONDON SILVER

London, June 23

Spot	19 5/8
Forward	19 5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, June 23

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-18-9

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 22

Broach J/A opening 221 3/4; highest 224 1/2; lowest 221 3/4; closing 223 3/4

Broach A/M 1937 opening 214 3/4; highest 216; lowest 214 3/4; closing 215 1/4

Oomra July opening 208 1/4; highest 209; lowest 208 1/4; closing 209

Oomra D/J opening 196 1/4; highest 196 1/2; lowest 195 1/2; closing 195 1/2

Bengal July opening 179 1/2; highest 179 3/4; lowest 179 1/2; closing 179 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 156 3/4; highest 156 3/4; lowest 156; closing 156

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 4 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-7-36) Rs. 8 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 25 3/4

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, June 24

June	205.50—20
August	202.60—70
September	200.80—70
October	199.40—70
December	198.30—100

7 1/2 p.c.	Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c.	Tata Hydro	153 12
7-1/2 p.c.	Tata Power	1556 4
6 p.c.	Tata Steel 1st	X.D. 185 10
7-1/2 p.c.	Tata Steel 2nd	159 3
5 1/2 p.c.	Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c.	Vishnu	562 8

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1936

Muslim League Must Not Become A Clique

MADRAS M. L. C. DEPLORES ISOLATION AND SEGREGATION TENDENCIES

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, M.L.C., has issued the following statement:—

My attention has been drawn to a controversy raging for some time past about the constitution and functioning of the Muslim League in this province. Appeals have also been made to Mr. M. A. Jinnah to go down to Madras and settle the differences between the various groups within the Muslim community in the presidency, each of which is organising a party of its own; but all to no purpose.

Some of the local journals and their correspondents have made kind references to me and have appealed to me to strive in the direction of an amicable settlement. I do not feel myself equal to the task but I would only take this opportunity to say what I feel in the matter.

WANTED MASS CONTACT

When I inaugurated the District Muslim League for S. Arcot on the 9th May, 1936, I had given expression to my views as to the defective organisation and functioning of the Provincial as well as the All-India Muslim League. Incidentally, I had also suggested how the Muslim League for all India and the provinces should be organised if it is to be a living force for the entire Muslim community, how it should secure real strength and authority, by its being broad-based in membership and franchise, by establishing intimate contact with the people and by enlisting mass co-operation. But without dilating further on that, let me confine myself to the immediate issue.

NO ISOLATION PLEASE

No doubt a desire has been expressed that unity should be brought about in the ranks of Muslims in this province. But before anyone could think of attempting to do anything in this direction it may be worthwhile to know that real cause and basis of the difference between the various sections of the people in the province. So far as I have been able to see, the fundamental difference has been one of outlook on the various political problems which affect the community and the country and of the methods by which they have been attempted to be solved. It is, therefore, necessary for a settlement that there should be agreement in the first place with regard to the proper outlook and methods of approach to the very many important political issues facing not merely the Muslim community, but the country as a whole. It must be realised in this connection, that Muslims as such cannot remain in isolation and segregation but have to march forward towards the achievement of freedom along with their sister communities.

CHARGE OF "CLIQUE"

The next point of difference lies in the view that the Muslim League is unrepresentative in character and the consequent attitude of protest against a political organisation degenerating into an exclusive clique. It cannot be denied at the same time, that if each group tends to become exclusive and factious, not only are the available resources frittered away, but the primary organisation itself must perforce become weak and deteriorate into a narrow and defunct body. The last but not the least point of difference is contained in the attitude from which the League itself is approached and how it is conceived in relation to the purpose and function it is intended to serve in the shaping of political destiny of the Muslim community in this country.

So long as differences exist on these fundamental issues, it is impossible to arrive at any rapprochement between the dissenting groups.

If I am to suggest the lines of approach to a settlement of these differences, I would in the first instance invite all politically-minded Muslims to adopt for themselves a common ideal, a common programme and a common platform for reaching the masses. For the purpose of settlement, the manifesto published by the Muslim League Parliamentary Board may be considered to provide this common ideal and common programme. Of course I do not hold that this manifesto is perfect or final; for I personally believe that it is capable of improvement in many respects and it will be open to the Provincial League and the Provincial Board to suggest the directions in which it could be so modified.

MAKE IT REPRESENTATIVE

I would suggest that a membership campaign should be organised and after allowing a reasonable period for the enrolment of a sufficient number of members to the Provincial League (without any reference to either of the rival organisations) a general meeting of all members, so enrolled should be convened at which fresh office-bearers and fresh executive should be elected. Such office-bearers and executive should be not only representative of the various linguistic areas, viz., Tamil, Telugu, Kerala and Karnatak, but also of the various districts as far as possible. If it is found necessary to modify the existing constitution and rules of the Provincial League in this connection, it should not be difficult to have them so amended as to suit the needs of the situation. In the same way, the scope of the Provincial Parliamentary Board can be widened so as to make it really representative and effective.

Lastly he says, it is most essential that every member of the Muslim League should keep the interests of the League and the Muslim community above his own petty and private ends and should avoid making the League serve as a means either for his own aggrandisement or for the furthering of his own selfish purposes. It is above all necessary that the formation and development of factions and cliques within the League should be put an end to. Otherwise there is danger again of the League being disrupted and disintegrated. Finally, a programme for the organisation of District and Taluk branches of the League and political education and propaganda among the Muslim community throughout the Presidency should be planned and carried into effect within the time now available before the elections.—A.P.

Sir Geoffrey Winterbotham on whom a knighthood has been conferred in the Birthday Honours List.

PLEA FOR JOINT HINDU-MUSLIM PARTY

H. A. Haroon On League Politics

KARACHI: (By Mail).

Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, M. L.A., has issued the following statement:—

The Muslim League Parliamentary Board in the manifesto issued from Lahore on Thursday last sees the formation of Joint Hindu-Muslim parties on economic lines a danger to the solidarity of the Muslim community. I need hardly say that such danger is purely imaginary. In my opinion the whole conception of Muslim solidarity as envisaged by the Muslim League Parliamentary Board is of the harmful variety that will deepen communal divisions and set one community against another. If India is to be put on the path of political progress, and if India is to achieve communial harmony. The only solidarity that matters to my mind is the solidarity which is essential not only to Muslims but to all other communities for the protection of their legitimate political rights. And it is idle to pretend that the formation of non-communal party interferes in any way with the protection of those rights. Indeed if anything, close association between the various communities that will result in the working of non-communal parties will breed a sense of tolerance and a feeling of profound respect for one another's political or other rights which will be completely removed from the sphere of controversy and remain for ever unimpaired and unattacked.

Let me recall what I call the unreasoning inconsistency of a section of the present Parliamentary Board of the Muslim League. When in 1928 the All-India Muslim Conference, for sound reasons in the circumstances of that time had adopted the attitude to safeguard the Muslim rights in the India Reforms Act, which was then under contemplation, a certain section of the present Parliamenetary Board of the Muslim League was loud in its advocacy of a united national party and there was a little talk then of any danger to Muslim political rights. Now when the times are more propitious, when there is greater sense of national unity in the country, when the Reforms Act is the settled law of the land, and all Muslim political rights are more or less secured, the Muslim League Parliamentary Board seeks to dam the constructive forces and perpetuate evil of communal separatism.

But I am undismayed as far as Sind is concerned. First and last we are all Indian brothers and we are men. There is little of communal fanaticism in this province. I feel sure that the good sense of all the communities here will help to give a new orientation to the trends of Indian politics that we shall banish communalism from our midst and give a commonsense lead to the rest of India.

I should like to add one more remark. I wonder for how long the present Parliamentary Board of the Muslim League, made up of the Congress group and Jinnah group, will be able to preserve its semblance of unity. With both the groups holding strong views of their own, it will not be long before a clash of political aims brings about its distintegration.—A.P.

TRICHY DT. BOARD'S "NO" TO GOVT.

Refuses To Cancel Resolution Protesting Against Subhas Boses's Arrest

TRICHINOPOLY, (By Mail).

At a meeting of the Trichinopoly District Board held on Saturday under the presidency of Mr. P. Ratnavely Thevar, M. L. C., the Board considered the letter of the Government dated June 13, intimating that the Government were of opinion that the Board's resolution protesting against the arrest of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was in excess of the powers conferred on the Board, and calling upon the Board under section 38 (2) of the Local Boards Act, to show cause within 15 days of the receipt of the order why the resolution should not be cancelled under section 38 (1) of the said Act.

The Board resolved as under:—"The Board sees no reason to cancel it."—United Press.

ARCHITECTS BUSY WITH FAIZPUR CONGRESS PLANS

BOMBAY, June 24

Plans for the 50th Indian National Congress at Faizpur including the All India Village Industries Exhibition are being prepared by Messrs. Mhatre and Desai, Architects of Bombay.

Mr. Baburao Mhatre will shortly leave for Faizpur to lay out the scheme. United Press.

Sir Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Kt., J. P., President of the Kapole community and ex-Sheriff of Bombay and descendant of Runji Dhanji, who were bankers to the East India Company. He has been knighted on King's birthday.

PUBLIC WORKERS ARRESTED IN JHABUA

Police Keep Watch On Jain Vidyalaya

(From A Correspondent.)

Information recieved from Jhabua says that the State Council Administration with the help of the Central India Agency Public Prosecutor Mr. Bhawaniprasad, has launched Criminal proceedings under section 124-A, against several respected representatives of the Jhabua State.

The Joint Secretary of the Jhabua State People's Conference and the well-known social worker of Thandla Mr. Tikamchand Jain, the Reception Secretary of the Jhabua State People's Conference second session of Bhairogarh, Seth Kesrimal Tekchand Bhandari, the Secretary of the Thandla Merchants' Association, Mr. Bhagirath Varmecha and the Head Master of the only public education institution in this Dungar Prant"—the "Dharmadas Jain Vidyalaya" (conducted by the Jain community), Pt. Baleshwar Dayal Bhartia, have been arrested by the Superintendent of Police at Thandla.

It is understood that many more arrests will take place in other parts of the State. Great dissatisfaction is prevailing in the whole Jhabua State.

The Dharamadas Jain Vidyalaya is under police watch and a general search was made by the Police but till now nothing objectionable has been found.

KAKORI PRISONER RELEASED

Charankar Contracts Leprosy In Jail

LUCKNOW, June 24.

Gobind Charankar, Kakori Case Prisoner, who was serving a life sentence in the Naini Central Prison, was released on Monday last, after undergoing 11 years rigorous imprisonment.

Gobind Charankar has been released by a special order from the Governor-in-Council on medical grounds. He had contracted leprosy during his jail life.—United Press.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED YOURSELF AS A VOTER?

If Not, Do So At Once

REMEMBER

The last day for registering your name in the electoral roll is July 3 for Bombay City and July 10 for all other Constituencies.

You have a vote if you are 21 years of age and have resided in the Constituency for at least six months.

AND

You pay income tax

or

Occupy as owner or tenant a house of not less than Rs. 60 annual rental value in Bombay or a house of not less than Rs. 18 annual rental value in any urban area.

or

Have passed the Matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate Examination of Bombay University or an equivalent examination

or

Being a retired, pensioned, discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of regular army or of the auxiliary force or of the Indian Territorial Force or of Police Force have served in the force for not less than four years

or

You pay Rs. 8 or more annually as land revenue either as holder or tenant

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR WOMEN.

If she is literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by her.

If she is the wife of a person paying income-tax or paying a monthly rent of Rs. 10.

(Registration on application for these additional qualifications).

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR HARIJANS.

If he is a literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by the person.

Application forms are available at the Congress House and the Offices of all District Congress Committees in the City.

INSPITE OF TRICHY RESOLUTION

Satyamurti Pleads For Office Acceptance

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

Mr. S. Satyamurti, M. L. A., President, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee in an interview to the "United Press" representative about the resolution of the Trichinopoly District Political Conference disapproving acceptance of office by the Congress and his own views on Socialism said.

"I do not want to say much on the resolution of the Trichinopoly District Political Conference on the Office question under the new Constitution. In spite of it, however, I am still convinced that the overwhelming majority of the Congress opinion in the Province is in favour of acceptance of office but I realise that we have to carry on vigorous propaganda in view of counter propaganda. I am awaiting the All-India Parliamentary Committee meeting at Wardha for organising the same."

Concluding Mr. Satyamurti said: "I see that my esteemed friend Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in quoting Deshabandhu Das against Office acceptance. I consider he is doing a distinct disservice to the great patriot's memory. I claim to know Deshabandhu Das's mind. I had the privilege of working with him ever since the formation of the Swaraj Party till almost his death and I venture to say that had he lived, his practical mind which profoundly believed in carrying on the fight with the enemy on every strategic front would have strongly advocated acceptance of office. I plead that this question should be decided on an all India basis with a view to strengthening the nationalist-minded Congress element in the country and to weakening the communalist and reactionary elements.—United Press.

KILLED MAN IN SELF-DEFENCE

Police Officer Exonerated By Inquiry

SERAJGANJ: (By Mail).

The curtain has been rung down on the sensational shooting case in which Moulvi M. Nassim Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police, Ullapara was alleged to have killed one Babar Ali with a revolver, Mr. Srimanto Das Gupta the then Sub-Divisional Officer held a preliminary inquiry and found out that the Sub-Inspector shot the man as a right of private defence while in the faithful discharge of his duties.

After a few days a relation of deceased Babar Ali filed a petition before the Sub-Divisional Officer which was also dismissed under Section 203 when a motion was preferred before the District Judge who directed further inquiry into the matter.

Mr. H. S. M. Ishaque, I.C.S., S.D.O., held further inquiries into the allegation and after hearing the parties and examining a large number of witnesses has submitted a report which was announced in court exonerating the Sub-Inspector from all charges and finding out that the Sub-Inspector shot the man while in the faithful discharge of duties as a right of self-defence.—United Press.

PARMANAND ON PT. NEHRU'S LEAD

LAHORE, June 23.

"Moscow is Pandit Jawaharlal's Mecca and he wants us to forget our Rama and Krishna and worship new Gods in Stalin and Lenin instead. Government is glad in its heart of hearts that Pandit Nehru has left it alone and thrown himself into a new strife of setting up class against class, which will certainly lead to the ruination of the country and the Hindus".

This amazing declaration was made by Bhai Parmanand, the Hindu Mahasabha Leader addressing a meeting in the D. A. V. College hall yesterday evening under the auspices of the Central Hindu Yuvak Sabha, Lahore.

Parmanand further criticised Pandit Jawaharlal's theory of Socialism and the Pandit himself for propagating such a philosophy among the masses of India.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *A King By Night*

AS SOON AS WE LEAVE, YOU USE THE 'PHONE! WHO'D YOU CALL?
I-I DON'T KNOW, SIR!---
ALL I HAD WAS A 'PHONE NUMBER!
YET, WITHOUT KNOWING WHO IT WAS, YOU TOLD ALL ABOUT THE CASE?---
WELL, INSPECTOR --- IF I TOLD WHAT I KNEW, I WAS TO GET THE OTHER HALF OF THIS AMERICAN BANKNOTE---
A THOUSAND DOLLARS!-
LYMAN ANDERSON
5-29
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